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Internment is failure, says Callaghan

from SIMON HOGGART and DEREK BROWN in Belfast

James Callaghan said in Belfast last night that internment had "failed" and that a political solution must be found to the crisis in Ireland. He was speaking before he and Mr Anthony Wedgwood had returned to England after a day's talks with leaders of the Irish Labour

more policemen were shot dead in Belfast yesterday, bringing police deaths to 11. And in the morning, the visit of the two Labour leaders was dented by massive Protestant demonstrations.

Callaghan is seen by Ulster Protestants as one of the architects of the present situation. It was his decision to set up the Hunt Report which led to the dissolving of the Specials, and the disarming of the police. But Mr Callaghan said before

"I do not regret the decision which we made. Our policy then was to bring the situation under control, but it has not worked."

He said that the Government's recent legislation against the civil disobedience campaign was also discussed. The representatives will now report back to their parties and a similar meeting, probably in London, is planned for December.

Yesterday's Protestant demonstrations were a remarkable display of Loyalist strength and feeling. The Loyalists have for some months felt themselves to be the butt of virtually every political misadventure.

The demonstrations, which were backed by the Orange Order, took the form of a two minutes silence, followed by the laying of wreaths on war memorials and cenotaphs. Several factories lost nearly all their workers for two hours, and the centre of Belfast was jammed, with up to 20,000 people round the war memorial.

The demonstration was linked with the regular Armistice Day commemorations, and in several towns in the province, it was reported that more people attended than at any time since the first anniversary after the First World War.

In Belfast, the shipyard workers came in a body down Royal Avenue and laid their own

wreath. Most strikingly, the bulk of the protesters were the middle classes, who had left their shops and offices to join in.

The two policemen shot dead in a Belfast off licence yesterday were Sergeant Dermot Hurley, aged 50, and Constable Thomas Moore, aged 37.

Sgt Hurley was from the Irish Republic and had 25 years service in the RUC. He was Catholic.

Constable Moore was single. He had 17 years service and his father is a retired constable of the force.

The policemen were followed into the shop at the rear of the Old Park police station by four men, two of whom were armed. Neither of the policemen were working at the Old Park station were carrying guns.

They were on duty, but wearing civilian clothes. The gunmen ordered the licencee to lie on the floor and shot the policemen at close range with automatic weapons.

The gunmen made off in a car.

As Sergeant Hurley lay dying in a pool of blood he was given last rites by a priest, said one eye-witness.

Miss May McEneaney, who lives almost opposite the off licence, said: "I knew them both personally—they were very nice men. The sergeant was a Catholic, and a father of five. The people round here are horrified at what has happened."



Policemen escort Trooper Walter Edwards and his bride Elish McConnell, of Belfast, after their wedding yesterday at Oswestry (Shropshire) Catholic Church, which was searched by detectives before the ceremony. The couple, both 26, met while Walter was serving in Northern Ireland. They switched their wedding from Belfast.

Naval work for Clyde

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Defence Correspondent

Work on the £70 millions accelerated naval construction programme announced at last month's Conservative Party conference will be distributed along the Upper and Lower Clyde, on Tyneside and the Firth of Forth.

Orders for four Type 21 frigates have been placed with Harlands and Wolff at Glasgow, and a pair of older ships with Swan Hunter at Newcastle. The design and construction of two fleet replenishment ships and a research vessel with Scotts of the Lower Clyde; and for a survey ship and two salvage vessels with Robb Caledon. Most of the work on these last three vessels will be done at Leith but the orders will also benefit the firm's Burntisland yard.

Mr Ian Gilmour, Minister for Defence Procurement, announced in the Commons that, together with orders for small auxiliary craft yet to be placed, the accelerated programme would create or preserve more than 4,000 jobs for workers directly employed.

Indirect employment in shipyards would also increase, and about the same number of jobs would be provided in subcontracting firms throughout the country.

The chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders), Sir Eric Yarrow said: "We are continuing our vigorous attempt to obtain more export work so that our capacity can be used to the full. If this additional work is obtained we will be able in the course of next year to increase the number of employees."

Mr Gilmour's estimate was that at Swan Hunter the naval orders would keep 1,400 men in work, while at Yarrow the number of jobs preserved or created would be about 1,000. In all cases work on design or construction would begin immediately.

When Lord Carrington Secretary for Defence, announced the £70 millions programme at Brighton he gave two reasons: to match in some degree the rapid expansion of the Soviet Navy and to help employment on the Clyde and elsewhere. In short, a political and social motive was acknowledged from the start.

Asked by Mr James Hill (C Southampton) for an assurance that all the orders would not go to development areas since "we have shipyards in the south that require work," he said he was well aware of that.

Foreigners kept out to ease jobs dearth

By PETER HARVEY

The Government is to impose severe restrictions on the numbers of foreign workers coming to Britain from January 1, as part of its attack on unemployment. The measures are designed to provide thousands of jobs for British workers.

Workers from EEC nations and Denmark and Norway will be unaffected, and the hotel and catering industry will be allowed to employ limited numbers of aliens. Commonwealth immigrant quotas are also unchanged.

The plan was announced in the Commons last night by Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment. The main points are:

● No work permits for unskilled and semi-skilled alien men in industry and commerce will be issued after January 1.

● There will be one exception to this ban, in the hotel and catering industry, where sizeable reductions in the numbers of alien workers will be introduced in annual stages through a quota system.

● The Government will improve and expand its training facilities for the hotel and catering industry to provide more local staff.

● Other courses to train unemployed people as general kitchen hands, canteen assistants, and catering workers, will be introduced throughout the country.

The Department of Employment said last night: "This new scheme is designed to ease the unemployment situation in its gravest area, the semi-skilled and unskilled category. These people are always the worst hit

and the ones in need of greatest help at the moment."

Initially, about 5,000 new jobs are expected to be made available, and this figure will steadily increase as the number of alien permits in the hotel and catering industry is reduced. Last year some 10,000 non-EEC workers in the affected category entered Britain; 7,500 went into hotels and catering and just over 2,000 found jobs in industry and commerce. The department said the special quota arrangements had to be made for the hotel and catering industry because of its demands on foreign manpower.

"Without these special arrangements the industry would be faced with problems," it said.

A quota for the industry of 5,500 permits will be introduced next year and reduced to 3,500 in 1973. No decision about the quota of permits for 1974 has been reached, the department said. Of the 1972 permits, 5,000 will go to establishments already in business in 1971, the remaining 500 will be allocated to hotels and restaurants opening next year. This is also designed to provide more jobs for British workers.

The department said the quota was intended to give the industry time to recruit and train additional labour from the home market to meet its needs. This was primarily the

responsibility of the industry itself.

"But the Department of Employment is examining with the industry how its employment exchange staff, careers officers of the Youth Employment Service and careers teachers can be better informed about the industry and therefore in a better position to advise potential recruits about the opportunities it offers. The establishment of further specialist sections in employment exchanges to help recruitment is also being examined."

The assistant general secretary of the TUC, Mr Len Murray, said last night the scheme provided "some evidence that the Government is beginning to understand just how grave the unemployment situation is. But what we want now is much more positive action to create the jobs so urgently needed."

Miss World: man fined

Four demonstrators arrested outside the Albert Hall after the Miss World contest appeared at Bow Street yesterday accused of threatening behaviour. One man who pleaded guilty was fined £10. The others who pleaded not guilty were each given £10 bail until December 16.

Radio ads on air by 1973

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

The first four local commercial radio stations will be in Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, and London, Mr Chataway, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, announced yesterday.

The stations will be opened in 1973 and will be followed soon after by five more stations, including one in a relatively small town. The Government plans up to 60 commercial stations eventually.

Mr Chataway was moving the second reading in the Commons of the Sound Broadcasting Bill, which authorises the new stations under the control of the Independent Television Authority — renamed the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

He said the authority hoped to be able to provide about 30 stations within 12 months of the first group. Greater London would have two stations, one of which would specialise in news. "That station, which may collaborate closely with ITV, will also provide national and international news to the other stations," he said.

"In every area, the local station will be responsible for the collection of its own local news," the Minister said. "but there is no doubt that a successful local station must have access to a good source of national and international news."

The London station would earn part of its revenue from the advertising, and part from the service it provided to other stations. The IBA could be advanced up to £2 millions to set up the services, and companies would be given three-year "rolling" contracts, renewable every year.

"The IBA would have the same responsibility for ensuring balance, impartiality, decency, and good taste, in radio as the ITA had in television."

The Bill, he said, did not lay down matters such as the number of minutes of advertising to be allowed in one hour. Local newspapers would have an opportunity to participate in local radio, but no prescriptive right to run stations.

Mr Ivor Richard, the Opposition spokesman on broadcasting, called the Bill "one of the worst pieces of legislative nonsense in legislative terms I have seen for a long time." All the Bill did was to provide a discretionary legal framework for a public authority without telling the Commons how these powers were to be exercised.

It was for this reason, if no other, Mr Richard said, that the Opposition proposed to divide the House. The Opposition believed there should be a Royal Commission before 1976 on radio and TV. (Parliament, page 8; Norman Shrapnel, back page)

ories force MPs to cancel IRA talks

By IAN AITKEN

Back-benchers who are proposing to meet in Dublin as part of an investigative visit to the North and Southern Ireland last night called off after heavy pressure to bear on them and furious back-benchers.

It would be travellers and their intention to complete with an which ranged from Mr and General Sir Harry Dill in Ulster to Mr Goulding, head of the Mr John Stephenson Roy O'Brady, leaders IRA Provisionals. The was immediate and

radio — 2

10 Horner..... 19
15-17 Overseas..... 2-4
18-20 Parliament..... 3
21-22 Sport..... 8
23-24 Women..... 9
25-26 X-words 18, 23
27-28 Classified — 18-21

Mr William Whitelaw, Leader of the Commons, Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, and Mr Francis Pym, the Government Chief Whip, summoned representatives of the group and told them in terms that there was no such visit could take place. Meanwhile, back-bench Tory MPs raised the proposed visit at the executive of the powerful back-bench 1922 Committee and at a subsequent meeting of the full committee.

One MP privately threatened to place a motion on the Order Paper naming the six and condemning them for "conspiring with the Queen's enemies." The group which proposed to make the four-day tour comprised Mr Derek Coombe (Birmingham), Mr Philip Goodhart (Buckingham), Mr Laurence Reed (Bolton East), Mr William Deedes (Ashford), Mr Peter Emery (Hendon), and Captain Walter Elliot (Cardinalton). It was Mr Coombe who made the arrangements for the visit and issued the formal announcement.

It was accompanied by a

statement from Mr Coombs that the group wanted "to take a wide look at the whole situation" as it could. It went on: "We are having extensive discussions over four days with the leaders of as many groups and sections of the community as possible. Everybody wants to stop the slaughter of innocent people and call a halt to British troops being murdered. There must be a sensible way, and we wish to make such contribution as we can towards a fair solution in the interest of Britain and the Irish people."

Mr Coombs appears to have given advance notice to Ministers in London of the proposed visit. But Mr Maudling seems to have been unaware of their intention to see IRA leaders until last night. As soon as he learned of this part of Mr Coombe's plans, he appears to have called in members of the group and told them in the bluntest terms to cancel it.

But the explosive reaction of ordinary back-bench Tories may well have had at least as much to do with the cancellation of the trip as the intervention of Mr Maudling and his formidable senior colleagues in the Cabinet.

Chinese find the capitalist way

York, November 11 — a watching has become a game for the media in New York. For three days a permanent crew of television and newspaper men have been camped out in the of the Roosevelt Hotel, the six-man advance of Peking's first delegation to the United Nations up residence last night. With the arrival of the full 44-man delegation, the watch will be in a new dimension.

They have now been established that the Chinese have no difficulties in the English language, the American style of eating (using the knife to cut the meat, and then transferring the fork to the right hand), or with the capitalist system of tipping. After each meal they have scrupulously left the 15 per cent recommended by most American guide books.

On their first day they ran into some trouble because they only had \$100 notes, but that has now been rectified. Yesterday they were seen to enter the Roosevelt's credit office, but so far they are not known to have used any credit cards.

All six members of the advance party have firmly but politely refused to give any press interviews. Someone briefed them well on how to handle reporters in a lobby. To all the questions pushed at them, there has only been a smile and not even a "No comment." By today the reporters had given up putting questions to them.

The fact that the Chinese have chosen a hotel named after Theodore Roosevelt, possibly the first and certainly the last genuine American imperialist, is only one of several ironies.

From its beginnings, the hotel has been associated with the Republican Party. Republican Presidential candidates from Alf Landon to Dwight Eisenhower have used it as their New York headquarters. Thomas Dewey kept a permanent residence in the hotel during his years as Governor of New York and made his concession speech to Harry Truman from the hotel in 1948.

By New York's standards the \$500 a day the Chinese delegation will have to pay for its 35 rooms in the Roosevelt is a bargain. Plusher hotels such as the Plaza and the Waldorf charge two and

three times the Roosevelt's daily rate of \$15 a room.

The Chinese have indicated that they expect to stay in the hotel for between four and six weeks. Estate agents have been lining up with offers for houses and offices for a permanent base. Small electric rings have been placed in some of the rooms so that the Chinese can make their own tea and a Chinese chef is being added to the kitchen staff. Direct telephone lines will be installed in some of the rooms even though ordinary subscribers have been unable to have phones for six months because of a strike.

Malcolm Dean

Mudslip kills fifteen

AN EXPERIMENT by Japanese Government scientists to determine the cause of landslides ended in disaster yesterday when 15 people were killed by mud and boulders which shifted while they were observing the experiment.

Cell song

PRISONERS at Pentonville are being trained to sing medieval carols for a Christmas concert. It is hoped to include early Renaissance works. West Indian carols and Reggae in the programme prepared by Mr Ian Hall, artistic director of the Bloomsbury Society.

A. P. Herbert

SIR ALAN HERBERT (APH), playwright, satirist, writer of letters and former MP, has died at his home in London. He was 81. One page 12, the Guardian reproduces "The Liveliness of a Longdistance Language," which was first published in March 1957. Obituary, page 7.

Fare result

CAIRO taxidrivers have gone back to work after more than 80 were arrested and threatened with charges of incitement to strike in wartime. The men arrested were protesting about court convictions against several drivers who refused to take short-distance fares.

Still no bridge

BRITANNIA Bridge over the Menai Straits, North Wales, will not be reopened in time for Christmas. British Rail hopes that traffic will be able to cross the fire damaged bridge again early next year.

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ETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, November 11

an Smith, the Rhodesian leader, said today that next week's visit by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary, was "a significant step in direction," he was no more optimistic of a than before.

radio and television broadcast on the sixth day of the unilateral declaration of independence Smith blew hot and cold. His words advised caution: but his tone seemed to be softening white Rhodesians for the possibility of peace with Britain.

He began by pointing out one of Rhodesia's major economic problems. "Our growth rate is embarrassingly high, and the need continually to maintain the infrastructure necessary to support this rate of expansion is one of the main factors aggravating our foreign exchange problem."

Later he said: "From our analysis, which has been a continuing operation now for many years, covering every possible facet, we are satisfied that it would be in the best interests of Rhodesia to settle our dispute now, always providing we do not have to give way on any of our basic principles in order to do so."

"Some significant progress" had been made in the talks with Britain, and Sir Alec's visit was also "a significant step in the right direction."

He added: "It means that we have cleared the decks at the level at which talks have been taking place, and we will now try at the highest level to bridge the remaining gaps. But once again, people should not jump to conclusions, for we will now be dealing with the most vexed and difficult issues which, up to the present, have defied solution."

Mr Smith assured Rhodesians that "we will do our best, honestly and sincerely, to try to resolve the issue." Rhodesia was in a stronger negotiating position than ever, and if the British Government "displayed unreasonableness," Rhodesia was quite happy, and prepared to continue as it was.

Rhodesia had no intention of being unreasonable at the conference table. "Our situation has been carefully analysed and assessed and our standpoint is well known to the British. After all is said and done, we Rhodesians are the ones who will go on living with whatever decisions are made."

WESTERN observers have been puzzled by the ideological campaign which started in Rumania in July. It has encompassed cultural, educational and youth policies, has even involved the return of political criteria in selecting personnel, and has all the appearances of being a thoroughgoing revival of the party's proselytising effort of the nineteen-fifties. Explaining it in terms of Mr Ceausescu's enthusiasm for the cultural revolution during his Chinese visit or putting it down to pressure from Moscow will not do.

The reasons are to be found in Bucharest and perhaps even more in the provinces. Writers and artists are resisting it — local functionaries and factory managers have provided its zealots. Some librarians have evidently had to fight hard to save even copies of "The Three Musketeers" from purges of "adventurist Western literature," and in factories young workers are having to scrub their lockers clean of nude pictures.

This response to the party's call at such levels is rare, if not unique in Eastern Europe today. Behind it lies fear — not of "the enemy" which gripped a number of sincere Stalinists in the 1950s, but the fear which a body of apparatchiks now feels for its own livelihood.

The Rumanian middle-apparatus has for years been fighting whatever measures of reform could make party hacks redundant in any sphere from culture to agriculture. Mr Ceausescu, the party leader himself, has often complained about obstruction of his economic reforms.

In other fields, every measure of liberalisation has been followed by a counter-measure initiated by the apparatchiks themselves or from above to assuage their fears. Proposals in an official study on higher education in 1967 to reduce the importance of ideology in university curricula, for example, were torpedoed before being implemented. Restrictions on passports to the West were relaxed in late 1968, And so on.

A conservative and powerful middle-apparatus with a will of its own is not peculiar to Rumania. This stratum has been a headache to every party leadership in Eastern Europe with nobler intentions since Stalin's death. Consisting mostly of people who began entrenching themselves when political criteria mattered far more than expertise, it has resisted every measure of rationalisation and relaxation.

When management selection in Hungary returned to a rational basis in 1961-62, the party had to hange its own former protégés not to resist the new line. Similar attacks on this stratum were being launched in the Bulgarian media in 1962-64, and in Czechoslovakia in 1968 the middle-apparatus became the worst opponent of Dubcekite reforms. The main purpose of the famous "2,000 Words" manifesto in June 1968 was to mobilise the people against the re-election of discredited apparatchiks as delegates to the crucial Fourteenth Party Congress.

In Poland, where every reform phase since 1956 has

THE OLD Stalinist party leader of Rumania, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej has been partially rehabilitated on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of his birth. At a celebration on Monday attended by President Ceausescu and top party leaders, Mr Emil Bodnarus, the Vice-President said that Gheorghiu-Dej who died in 1965 was "an outstanding revolutionary fighter." The party's condemnation of the negative aspects of his work "did not prevent correct recognition of his remarkable merits towards the party and people."

In an accompanying article in the official party paper "Scinteia," Gheorghiu-Dej was said to have made "an outstanding contribution to working out the party's policy of advancing Socialist culture." Nowhere in either the speech or the article was any mention made, as it had been as recently as 1969, that the Gheorghiu-Dej purges had cost the lives of party members.

President Ceausescu's own condemnation of his predecessor had never been as far-reaching as Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin, but this significant new re-assessment confirms the stricter ideological line launched in Rumania this summer. Here FRANCIS SHARP discusses the clamp-down.

Apparatchiks unabashed by ideological stop-go

In his heyday, Gheorghiu-Dej, surrounded by party functionaries, decorates the chairman of a collective farm.



run into trouble with the "back-Mafia." Giersek's whole policy of initiating large scale public discussion following his rise to power in December 1970 can be seen in part as an attempt to undermine the power of the middle-apparatus, still teeming with men promoted by, and loyal to Giersek's main rival for leadership, the hard-liner General Moczar.

The Rumanian Mafia has more to fear than any other in Eastern Europe quite simply because it is by far the largest. The country has never seen de-Stalinisation of the kind which has at one time or another taken place everywhere else in the region. Even after the death in 1965 of Rumania's Stalin, Gheorghiu-Dej, Ceausescu's strategy only looked like the beginning of liberalisation.

True, intellectuals acquired more elbow-room, the police were reprimanded for "excesses" and a number of hard-liners were removed, and finally Gheorghiu-Dej himself was denounced, a move precipitating a brief period of public discussion. But this was largely Mr Ceausescu's way of reaching over the heads of the machinery to the people.

Once enough of the appa-

tus seemed to have rallied round him while the rest became too restive, liberalisation stopped. Early in 1969, making use of the argument that too speedy liberalisation would bring in the Russians (as it had just done in Czechoslovakia), controls reappeared in one sphere after another, and the process has continued since.

The only sphere where Mr Ceausescu has not back-pedalled has been the economy. And rightly too, as everyday rigid centralism survives in Rumania causes the country untold harm. However, if Mr Ceausescu has persisted in demanding economic reforms, opposition to these has been just as persistent.

It has not only been using the old argument that decentralisation is bound to imperil the party's guiding role. It has also argued that the advent of computers now enables central planners to collect data and exert control far more efficiently than in the nineteen-fifties.

One possibility is that the campaign is a mere ploy. Though its sudden high-handedness and puritanism are characteristic of Mr Ceausescu him-

self, its real purpose could be to dazzle the counter-select while reforms inevitably ease them out of their positions. A parallel for this can be seen, in a minor way, in neighbouring Hungary.

There, economic reforms go on apace. But in direct response to pressure by the middle-apparatus at the time of the tenth Party Congress last November strip-tease, for which Hungary acquired a kind of fame between 1967 and 1970, has been banned, firmer controls have been imposed on the film industry, publishing has become more cautious, and in general a measure of anxiety has descended. Frustrating as this may be for a number of people, however, it does not cut into the real underbelly of reforms, against which the counter-select remain powerless.

The second possibility is that the Rumanian ideological campaign is in earnest. In other words, that what began with the banning of Western pop music on radio and television and the re-establishment of apparatchiks in charge of literary weeklies and theatres, will end by confirming the counter-select stratum in posts of importance.

Unfortunately, the second explanation seems to be the one closer to the truth. The recent promulgation in Bucharest of new rules making political criteria more important than expertise in the selection of leading and managerial personnel suggests that the campaign could have been intended as a prelude to the real attack. This is very similar to what has happened in Bulgaria, where the re-emergence of dogmatists in culture in 1965-6 preceded the halting and eventual reversal of economic decentralisation. In Gomułka's Poland too, it was in journalism and culture that "revisionism" was attacked as early as 1957, whereas centralists in the economy and the police machinery only began to reassert themselves in 1958 and 1959.

The consequences were hard enough in Bulgaria, and even worse in Poland. In Rumania, they could be disastrous. Autarchic policies and flood damage last year have left the country on the verge of bankruptcy. Reforms are needed to get rid of the counter-select stratum, much rather than heroics from that source while the reforms are killed.

Soviet velvet glove

Moscow, November 11

The Soviet authorities have released four young Armenians arrested last week after spending 32 hours in a British Embassy waiting room. Soviet sources said today. The four, two boys and two girls, were said to have been put on a plane for Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia.

The Armenians ran past Soviet guards into the British Embassy lobby on November 5, and pleaded for help in getting to Britain. Officials explained the procedure for seeking visas,

but the Armenians refused to leave. Some diplomatic sources said they carried razors and threatened to slash themselves if anyone tried to remove them. They stayed in the embassy until the parents of two arrived and talked them into leaving.

All four were taken away with a police escort. The sources said no charges were filed because "they violated no Soviet law." In past years, however, people who sought refuge in Western embassies have been prosecuted, and some have served long prison terms.—UPI.

Moon harvest

A group of businessmen have made inquiries about a commercial flight to the moon which would cost at least \$140 millions and could bring a 100 per cent profit.

Mr Milojko Vucelic, director of programme and experiments for North American Rockwell in the Apollo and Skylab programmes, said the businessmen, whom he did not identify, hoped to bring back 500lb. of rocks from the moon.

"If they can make them into some kind of mementos and sell them for just half the price of diamonds, that would bring in \$500 millions" (\$200 millions).

An expedition to the moon could take 1,000lb. of material, Mr Vucelic went on. "For \$10 dollars you could get a plaque on the moon with your name on it. For \$100 they'll bring back a picture of it. And for \$1,000 they'll put your can of tuna fish on the moon and shoot a commercial for you."—UPI.

Combat role ended

Chu Lai, November 11

The 23,000-strong Americal Division, largest in the American Army, ended its fighting rôle in Vietnam today.

It became operational in April, 1967, and later was embroiled in the My Lai massacre. To shake off notoriety it reverted to its original name — the 23rd Infantry Division.

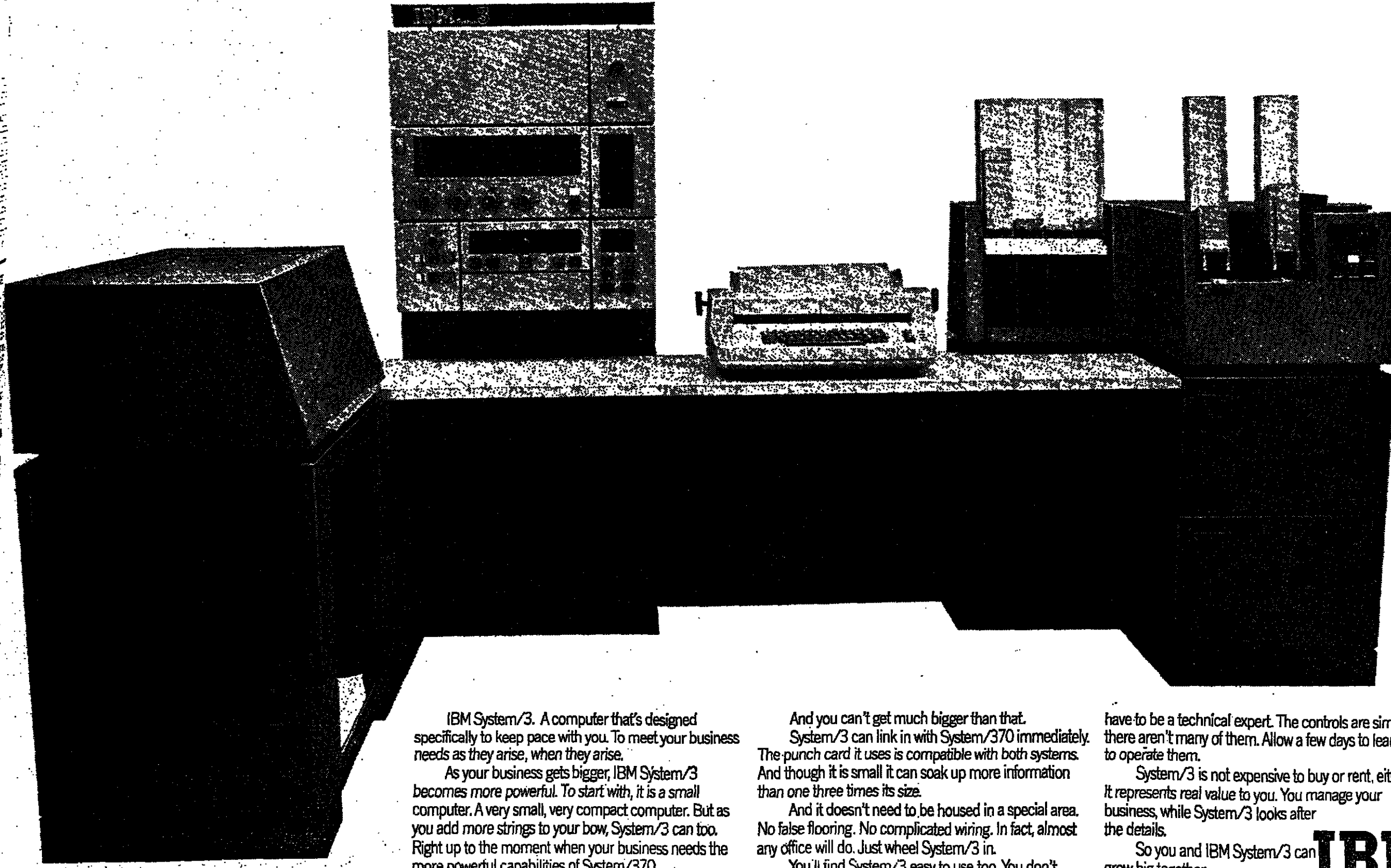
Major-General Frederick Koren, divisional commander, said of My Lai: "We share collectively an unfortunate reputation caused by the few in our numbers who make mistakes, some tragic, some careless, some notorious."

But we share also the credit for an unexcelled record, and uncounted thousands of acts of valour, acts of compassion, and a significant contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the United States in this war. We will always be proud to say "We were the Americal." — Reuters.

In Phnom Penh it is reported that Vietnamese Communists have launched a dry-season offensive against Cambodian forces.

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Pakistan hint of talks in two months

Karachi, November 11

Mr Bhutto, the former Foreign Minister and chairman of the Pakistan People's Party, asked India today to exercise patience for two months until it could negotiate with a civilian Government in Pakistan.

Mr Bhutto, who was touring West Pakistan, told a crowd at Lahore that the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi, had said she could not negotiate with Pakistan's present military regime. "I call upon her from this platform to wait for just two months more until a civilian Government comes into power in Pakistan, and then we shall talk," he said.

President Yahya Khan said in a broadcast on October 12 that a new Constitution would be published on December 20. The National Assembly would meet a week later, he said, and a central Government would be formed shortly after the meeting.

In Punjab province, which borders on India, the military authorities have set up a civilian volunteer force to provide rifle training. An announcement from the military governor of the province said the "Janbaz" force was created "in response to public enthusiasm." Janbaz literally means "one who is ready to sacrifice his life."

More intrusions

In New Delhi, an Indian Government spokesman today accused Pakistan of more intrusions and firing into Indian territory, and said the border situation continued to be "grave." But when asked whether the situation had worsened in the past two weeks he said that was for people to gauge from the border incidents reported.

The spokesman also claimed that there had been three Pakistani intrusions into India across the ceasefire line in Kashmir yesterday, possibly signalling increased tension on the Western borders. In two of the incidents Indian troops returned Pakistani fire, he said. There were no casualties on the Indian side and it was not known whether any Pakistanis were hit. — Reuters.

Norman Crossland adds from Bonn: The West German Government is to give the United Nations a further 50 million



Mr Bhutto

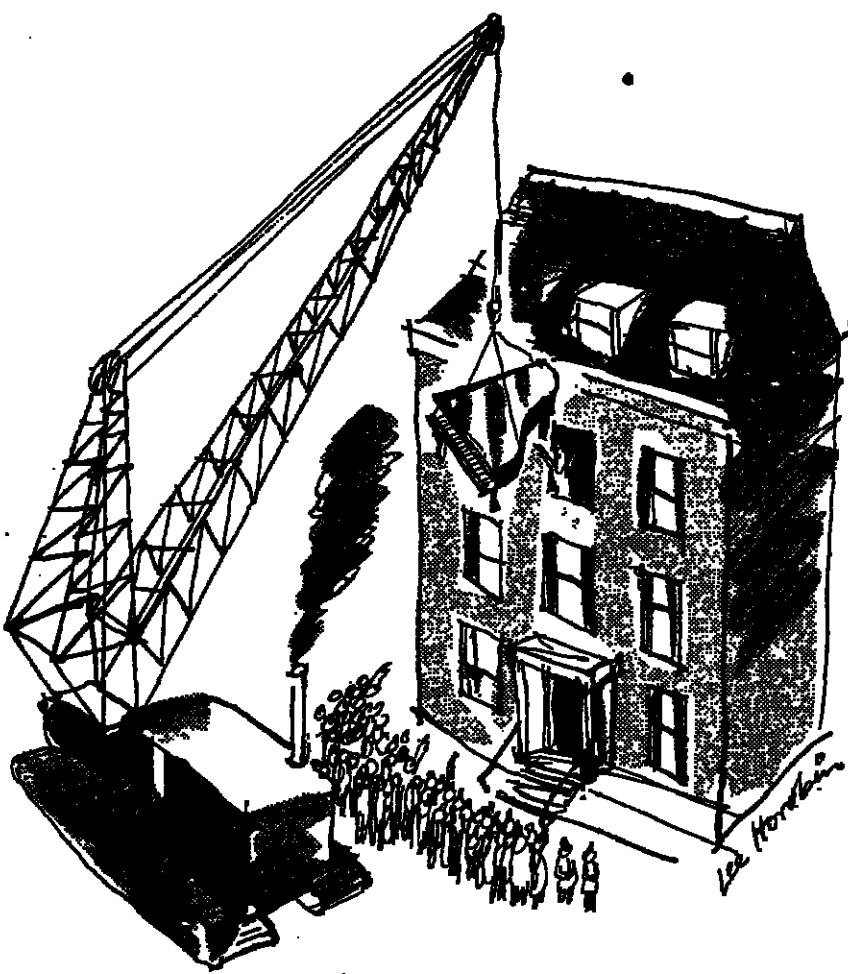
marks (about \$5.6 millions) to help refugees from East Pakistan. Mrs Gandhi, who is visiting Bonn, has also been assured by the Chancellor, Herr Brandt, that West Germany aids to India will be increased.

One of the topics of the talks in Bonn has been the question of India's relations with East Germany. It is believed that Herr Brandt told Mrs Gandhi it would be helpful if India were not to exchange full diplomatic relations with East Germany until a more normal relationship between the two German States had been reached.

Herr Brandt said later that the entry of both German States into the United Nations (Bonn accepts that this will eventually take place) would change the position of East Germany on the international stage. The two States could then engage in peaceful competition.

He said he would use his influence to further India's request for a trade agreement with the EEC. Bonn was against prohibitive and restrictive trade measures, he added.

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It's always nice to know it's there

The lycee's forgotten few

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, November 11

under French law to administer the section on a fee-paying basis, which, incidentally, is an anomaly in a free State lycee.

They did so. Since then the section has been administered by unpaid officers and committee members who cannot pretend to educational expertise, and the parents have paid fees of £48 a year for primary and £87 a year for secondary pupils. These cover the cost of English teachers' salary and security payments, textbooks, administration of the section and other oddments. The French Government, it should be noted, provides free the premises where the children spend 80 per cent of their time—only 20 per cent of the week is spent in the respective national section—

the necessary central administration, and most of the teaching material and equipment. This means that the cost per pupil to the British Government would be less than half that in maintained schools in Britain. As the parents' association points out, it is a good bargain. If the British Government were to take over the section, the maximum initial cost would be 0.014 per cent of the budget of the Department of Education and Science.

The parents' association notes also that the adult British population in and around Paris is officially estimated at 9,500, though it is almost certainly larger, which implies about 4,300 children of school age. Amongst that community there are large numbers of parents who

neither receive allowances to educate their children at English preparatory and public schools, nor have any wish to send them to such schools even if it were made possible.

Perhaps the strongest argument is that of bilingualism, which today is increasingly asked for in combination with a vocational qualification, and which an institution like the International Lycee is uniquely qualified to provide.

The lycee authorities aim to introduce bilingualism for all pupils throughout the school. At present children in the nursery and primary departments, whether attending national sections or not, have the choice of English or German as a second language. German is free. Parents have to pay for English because the lycee itself has recruited two English teachers and makes an attendance charge to cover their salaries.

US arm alarmed at Negro crime

From JOE ALEX: Berlin, November 11

Berchtesgaden, November 11. Disturbing statistics on crime and violence in America have been given in reference here on human rights. They indicate a violence far beyond the nation of black soldiers in the

The statistics were pressed by the organisers of the conference the grounds that they open to misleading and matory interpretation might not be accurate, and they came from the army.

They were presented to 200 officers and enlisted men who met to discuss the improving the racial situation. The section of the document dealing with the statistics was classified "for official use." Journalists were not access to them.

The statistics give an ing picture of black crime and crime. Many speak this to problems of education within the army, and justice amongst the Ge population.

Reported crimes of by "Negroes" against soldiers has almost doubled from 553 in the first months of 1970 to 1,002 in the same period of 1971. Michael Davidson, Chief of Europe, called figures "disturbing" challenged their validity. Many white assaults on go unreported," he said.

Other statistics show number of blacks reported have committed rape, and aggravated assault in past year was three times number of 822 soldiers charged with similar. Blacks make up 11 per cent of the army in Europe, about half the men in the army are black.

There are reports of a court action against soldiers charged with obeying orders. Three soldiers were fined or sentenced to confinement. Wednesday unofficial say, Three more are in Mannheim tomorrow.

The statistics became at the same time as the National Association of People and the National League attacked the army perpetrating racism. By gave credit to General and his team for launching programmes.

Mr Nathaniel Jones, counsel for the association, most black soldiers suspicious of the dominated system of justice.

"There is a total black layers in West to assist in the defence of Mr Jones claimed. Justice is ill white. Angeles Times.

Soviet let Jews leave

Moscow, November 11

Soviet authorities allowed five families of Jewish emigrants to continue their journey abroad after plain-clothes police had ordered them off a train travelling from Moscow to Vienna. Jewish sources reported here today.

The families, two from Kharkov and three from Kiev, were travelling to Israel via Vienna after receiving official permission to emigrate. The sources said a security police official told them by telephone that the group were "probably now in Vienna."

The same sources also reported that the condition of Mrs Silva Zaimanson, a Jewish woman sentenced to 10 years in a labour camp for her part in a plot to hijack an aircraft, had worsened after a temporary improvement. A former fellow-prisoner wrote before she emigrated to Israel last month that Mrs Zaimanson, who is aged 27, was dying of tuberculosis. — Reuters.

Drilling halt

A French oil firm, Compagnie Francaise du Pétrole, has had to cancel its winter drilling operations in the Spitzbergen archipelago after a fire which gutted its headquarters on Edgeoya Island.

Russia makes inroads into US strategic edge

From DON COOK: Vienna, November 11

Two years ago next week, the United States and the Soviet Union signed down in Helsinki to launch their talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms.

The third year, and sixth round, of the SALT negotiations begins here on Monday. The discussions are not only highly technical, but also highly secret. Meanwhile, the nuclear arms race has continued unchecked on both sides.

When the talks opened on November 17, 1969, the Soviet Union had deployed an estimated 1,050 intercontinental ballistic missiles and 160 submarine-launched missiles. It also had a fleet of 150 strategic bombers, which probably carry three nuclear bombs each. The total of Soviet strategic nuclear warheads was then about 1,600.

The United States, when the talks opened, had 1,054 Minuteman intercontinental missiles in silos, 650 Poseidon missiles on board Polaris submarines, and a fleet of 540 strategic bombers, each carrying three or four warheads. The number of nuclear warheads which the United States could aim at the Soviet Union was thus about 3,300—a considerable edge scarcely offset by the fact that Soviet weapons are generally of a much higher megatonnage than those in the American arsenal.

How does the nuclear arms race stand two years later? In 1970, the Russians added another 150 ICBMs to their land arsenal and their undersea missile strength jumped from 160 to 280. In 1971, they have deployed an additional 210 land missiles and another 180 submarine missiles, so that their total number of launch vehicles now stands at 1,510 land missiles, 440 sea missiles and the same fleet of 150 ageing Bison bombers.

This means that the Soviet Union can now fire off a total of about 2,300 city-obliterating warheads, compared with 1,600 when the SALT talks opened in 1969.

The building rate of Soviet nuclear submarines is increasing. US Defence Department satellites brought back pictures of 40 new missile launch ships under construction in late 1970 and of another 50 this year—a total of 90 new missile holes, hardly indicating that the Russians are levelling off their strategic nuclear deployment.

The number of American missiles had remained stationary—1,054 land missiles and 556 submarine missiles—the same as when the SALT talks opened. But the number of nuclear warheads which those missiles are now carrying has risen enormously, so that the gap in numbers

Heythrop in tow

A West German tug, the Arctic, yesterday began towing the crippled tanker Heythrop to Port Elizabeth, South Africa, in heavy weather.

A spokesman at Port Elizabeth for the owners, the P. and O. Line, said the master, Captain Alex Matthews, and three senior officers were still on board. The Heythrop was abandoned on Tuesday after an explosion started a fire, but Captain Matthews and the three officers returned later and put the fire out. — UPI.

Soviet-German air treaty

West German and Soviet Ministers signed a treaty yesterday at Frankfurt-on-Main, enabling the German airline, Lufthansa, and the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, to run two passenger flights a week between Frankfurt and Moscow from February 1, 1972. The signing marked the end of more than a year of negotiations. The Ministers were due to hold talks today, possibly to discuss extending Lufthansa's Moscow run to include a route over Siberia to Tokyo.

Hotel explosions

Jordan yesterday blamed Palestinian guerrillas for a series of explosions at the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman on Wednesday night. There were no casualties from the four explosions but three rooms were damaged.

Optimism over talks on Berlin traffic

Berlin, November 11

East and West German officials today began negotiations to negotiate a Berlin traffic agreement reported progress today for the first time. A communiqué on talks in East Berlin between the West German State Secretary, Herr Egon Bahr, and his East German counterpart, Herr Michael Kohl, said progress was achieved at some points.

The negotiators met on Wednesday and today in the East German Cabinet office building. They arranged to meet again tomorrow. This

would be the first time meetings had been held on two successive days.

The frequency of the meetings, and the mention of progress, increased Western optimism that an agreement to implement the Four Ambassadors' accord could be near.

Herr Bahr said he would not consider an agreement this month impossible. Herr Egon Bahr, First Secretary of the East German Communist Party, has already said he wants an agreement this month. — UPI.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender can be telephoned or sent to The Guardian at 21 John Street, London W1P 3AA. (Tel. 061-832 9191). Your copy (minimum two lines) should reach us by 5.30 p.m., two days before publication. 20.50 per line.

BIRTHS

JOYNT.—On November 10, at Havering, to Mrs. Joynt, a son, James (nee Jones) and KENNEDY, a son, James (nee Jones). Both born at Havering. Thanks to hospital staff.

WHELAN.—On November 10, at Havering, to Mrs. E. J. Whelan, a son, James (nee Jones). Both born at Havering. Thanks to hospital staff.

MARRIAGE.—The engagement is announced between FRANKIE HARRISON, 26, of Havering, and ALICE FRANKIE, 26, of Havering. Both born at Havering. Thanks to hospital staff.

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HOME NEWS

Inquiry professor
acks present way
funding science

By JOHN EZARD

Professor Sir Frederick Dainton last night gave an advance glimpse of his so at report on the future of scientific research.

er a controversial delay, the report will be published by the Government the end of this year. Judging by the theme of his Fawley Foundation lecture hampton University it will urge that:

present dual structure, by the five science research coun- d the University Grants Com- separately finance research, continue.

that universities and research ist must in future be "ruthless"

in ending research projects "which have outlived their usefulness or prove to be mistaken."

3-That a new structure be set up to link councils and Government depart- ments "in a much closer relationship" to plan strategic research into social and economic problems.

In the lecture Prof. Dainton, chairman of the Committee on Scientific Policy, said Britain was spending about £150 million a year on basic and strategic research—the price of an ounce of good tobacco a week for each employed member of the population.

A major question was whether this money was being distributed and managed properly. His personal view was that it was too early for a major change in science policy, because the direction of changes in social goals was still uncertain.

It had been argued that money should be concentrated on universities which were "centres of excellence" in research. But he believed the benefits of this policy could be achieved without penalising other universities or subjects. The dual support system could be kept (other policymakers have called for research councils to be absorbed into Government departments).

"But in view of the probable stringency in money supply universities will need to think very carefully about their research policy. I am not altogether sanguine that their very nature will allow them to develop such policy satisfactorily."

Inter-university research collaboration must be encouraged. Moreover, any policy of selectivity must be very flexible and realistic.

"It seems certain that there should and will be a much closer relationship between science policy and social-economic affairs and Government responsibility than has formerly existed."

Earlier Professor Dainton said that unless the dangerous alienation from science felt by many school-leavers and graduates could be cured, society could find itself unable to solve its problems.

Engineers' pay
plan in balance

FREY WHITELEY, Northern Labour Correspondent

ering union leaders. ing 2.5 — million learned yesterday of sibility of a new element which could the future shape of g machinery in their

considerable negotiating f the Confederation of ing and Engineering the largest collective g organisation in dustry — appear to be

For half a century, the tion has negotiated conditions for workers broad band of the car ceering industries.

he TUC, as part of its of expanding its sphere of influence is g setting up an indus-

committee for the ing industry, similar to ch already exist for overment, transport, ion, health services, and power.

committee, if set up, not have immediate ng powers but the iders who met in York

clearly took note of inding powers of the 1 committees already ace. Some unions on the confederation of the confeder-

mainly the Amal- Union of Engineering — took a rather cool he idea and saw it as a possible threat to the e of the confederation

e other hand, the TUC council also has some members on the ation executive and ng to both would ee the idea tried out.

aggression has now been by the confederation executives of its 28 ent unions for their he response is likely to arm, for, as one union said after yesterday's

"We do not want from unions in other

industries telling us how to run negotiations in engineering."

The idea has emerged at a particularly sensitive moment for the confederation leaders, who are in the throes of difficult negotiations with the employers on two vital issues.

One is the pay claim, estimated to be likely to cost the industry an extra £700 million annually, which the unions tabled two months ago.

Union leaders are to meet the employers next Tuesday for talks on this. A reply — not necessarily an offer — to the claim is likely to be made but will probably be unacceptable.

The employers have already said that the claim would severely damage the industry's economy.

Mr Jack Service, the con- federation general secretary, said he could see no prospect of a settlement of the claim by the end of the year; in such an event unions would demand retrospective payment from the beginning of January to the date when a settlement was eventually reached.

The gap between what the unions want and what the employers are likely to offer could be so wide that the possibility of a complete breakdown in the negotiations cannot be ruled out. The unions may then turn their attention to trying to secure a series of plant or company pay deals. The central negotiating powers of the confederation are also facing upheaval in another respect.

This is the impasse over the talks about a new procedure agreement for settling disputes in engineering. Because three years of talks have failed to produce agreement on the terms of new machinery for settling labour disputes, the unions are now on the brink of withdrawal from the 1923 York Memorandum, the agreement which for half a century has governed the method of nego-

tiation throughout the industry.

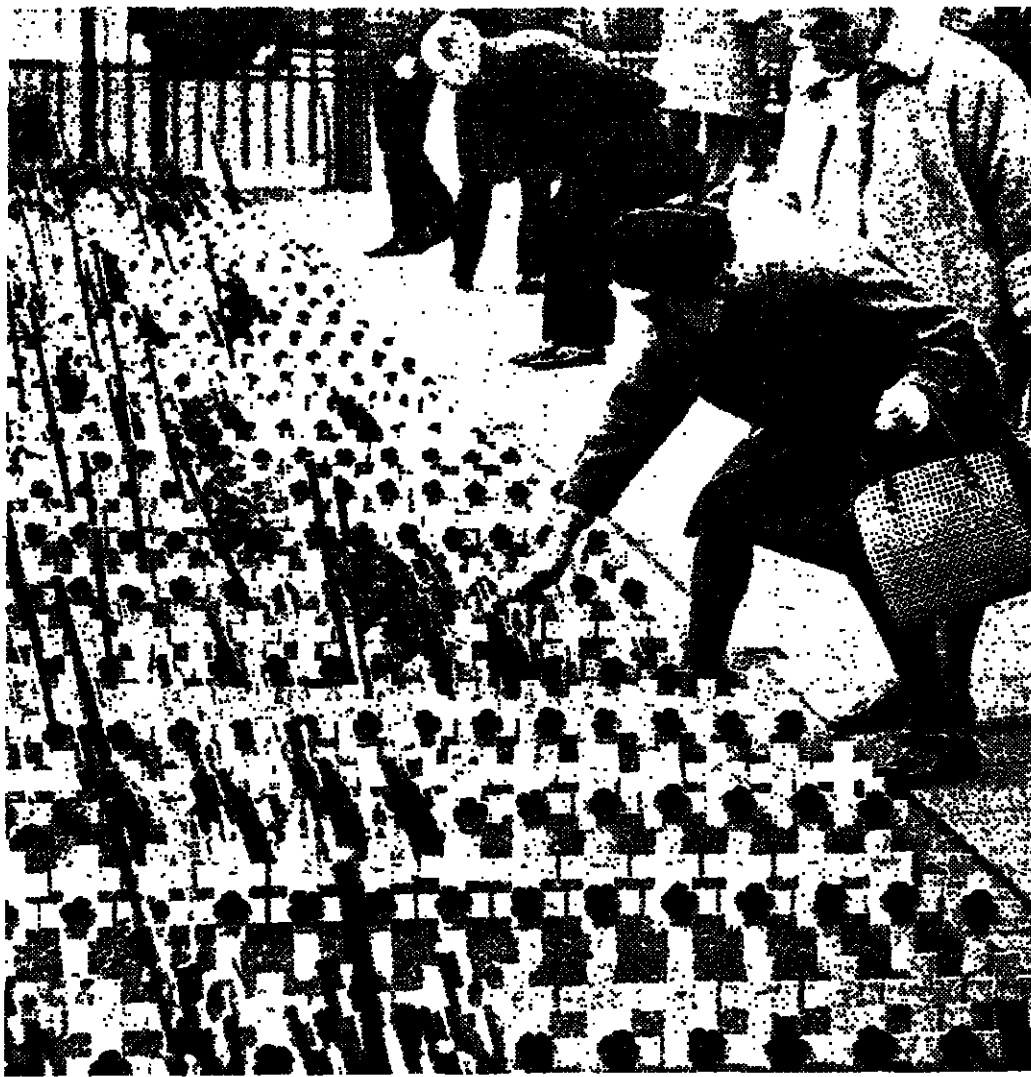


RAVEL GUARDIAN

in this Saturday's
Travel Guardian

OH, THE CARIBBEAN

Caribbean expert, Mary Slater, takes off from the better known islands and adventures through some less familiar ones, pausing on the way at favourite hotels and restaurants.



Remembering the war dead. November 11 at Westminster Abbey

Dail suspended as MP's
question is refused

By our Correspondent

The Dail was suspended for a time yesterday afternoon after the Labour Chief Whip, Mr Frank Cluskey, tried to raise the question of a Dublin man now detained in Crumlin Road Prison, Belfast.

The deputy speaker refused to allow a private member's question from Mr Cluskey about Government inaction over citizens of the Republic who had been arrested by the British army in Northern Ireland. Mr Cluskey finally left the Chamber in protest against the decision and, after half an hour, the session was resumed.

Mr Cluskey afterwards issued a statement signed by Mr Michael Murphy, of Cork Street, Dublin, now in Crumlin Road Prison, in which he described his treatment after his arrest in Belfast early on October 17. Mr Murphy, in the course of the statement, said that he had been beaten, kicked, and "tortured" during the two days immediately after his arrest. He said that a military policeman

who was interrogating him at one stage took out a revolver, showed him a bullet and showed the cylinder with one bullet in it.

"He closed the gun and put it to my head," said Mr Murphy. "It clicked. Not this time," he said. It clicked again. All of a sudden there was a big bang. This went on for a long time. Nine times the gun was discharged. I am not sure if it was live ammunition as I only saw the back end of the bullet."

Mr Cluskey said in the Dail that he wanted to expose this treatment by the British forces of occupation in the North. He demanded for Mr Murphy the protection of the Dublin Government. Deirle Prime Minister, Mr Lynch, said that Mr Cluskey's conduct was gross abuse of the privileges of the House. The Deputy Speaker, Mr Dennis Jones, then suspended the session as Mr Cluskey continued to speak.

Mr Lynch is now certain to call for the expulsion from his party next week of two former Ministers who abstained from voting with the Government on Wednesday night.

This will leave Mr Lynch with certain support of fewer than half the deputies in the Dail. Without Wednesday night's dissenters, Mr Neil Blaney and Mr Paudge Brennan, Mr Lynch will have 69 deputies, including the speaker, against a combined Fine Gael-Labour Opposition of 68.

The fate of his Government, therefore, will hang on the decision of seven Independent, six of them disillusioned. Fianna Fail men, Spoken for Fine Gael and Labour were claiming last night that the Prime Minister would need to be a master tactician to satisfy both the majority of his Parliamentary supporters and the men who have left or had the Whip withdrawn from them.

Fallout deposits
growing smaller

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Radioactive fallout from nuclear tests is declining. The deposits of strontium-90 and caesium-137 found last year in rainwater from various parts of the world were one twentieth of those found in 1963, according to the magazine "Nature."

The figures were collated at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Berkshire, and show that fallout is declining at the rate predicted by physicists. But although it is cheering that the physicists got their predictions right, it would be incorrect to infer from these measurements that the effect of fallout have come to an end.

The biological problems stem from accumulations in bone and tissues, and these will continue to pose a hazard for many years. For children born in the mid-60s the "total dose com-

mitment" passes the 90 per cent mark in the year 2000.

Recent analysis of the incidence of cancers among the Hiroshima survivors has underlined the belief that the biological effects of fallout were initially underestimated. In the US controversy during the past two years has tended to centre on the underestimation of the number of cases of leukaemia likely to be induced.

But elsewhere even the more conservative radio-biologists are beginning to accept that it is necessary to take all types of cancer into the fallout calculation—not just leukaemia—as the result of evidence that has accumulated over the years.

The tapering off of nuclear test fallout should not be taken as a signal that it is now safe to expose people to other kinds of radioactivity. On biological evidence the trend needs to be the other way.

Union
rebels
grow

By our Political Staff

The number of trade unions to defy the Government and obey the TUC by deregistering from the Industrial Relations Act register is now 76, Mr Robert Carr, Employment Secretary, told the Commons yesterday.

He said that by last Friday 268 organisations of workers were still on the provisional register. The Guardian reported on October 23 that 71 workers organisations, representing 4.9 million workers had taken their names off the register—which would give them certain protection and immunity—in a policy of non-co-operation with the Act. But 18 other unions had refused to obey the TUC by staying on the register.

Mr Eric Heffer, one of the Opposition's leaders in the fight against the Bill, said the Act created problems and divisions within trade unions which had never existed before.

Mr Carr replied: "I am glad to say that there are also opportunities which have never existed before in the trade unions, as time will show, and great obligations on both sides. When organisations such as trade unions and employers associations rightly claim to exercise the amount of influence which they do in our economic affairs it is right that they should be accountable to the public."

Mr Russell Kerr, Labour Feltham, asked how many of the remaining 268 unions on the register were employer-dominated and frequently employer-financed staff associations. Mr Carr said that if there were any they would not be able to stay on the register anyway.

Man fined
£1,500

Nandkumar Bathija (40), of Clifton Gardens, Golders Green, was fined a total of £1,500 yesterday after pleading guilty at Fendton to handling 55,209 worth of obscene magazines and films.

Bathija's counsel, Mr John Forge, said his client was merely "a middle man" and had not been responsible for the import of the magazines and films, which mainly came from Scandinavia.

Pole
vault
to
Tokyo
with
JAL

Four times a week JAL's Polar Route gets you to Tokyo in two giant strides. But all the exercise you need take is just enough to lift a cup of sake, to sip champagne and nibble *otsumami* while you wonder why the Arctic Ocean looks like a marble slab... and if all Japanese girls are as charming as your JAL hostess. Meanwhile there are several more delightful hours to Tokyo.



Polar Route in association with Air France, Alitalia and Lufthansa.

OZ trial called disaster

THE "OZ" TRIAL was an "unmitigated disaster" and no substantial improvement relating to the law of obscenity or any other public advantage resulted from its processes. This verdict is given in a leading article in the "New Law Journal" published yesterday.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal had made the meaning of the Act clear, but had also shown in the process that the law was more of a nonsense, the article says.

"The trial alone is said to have cost £24,000-£100,000 and occupied no less than 27 working days of a court with one of the most congested criminal lists in the country."

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Widgery, is severely criticised by the journal for his ruling that: "In future, the issue of obscene or no (i.e. whether a publication would tend to deprave or corrupt) must be tried by the jury without the assistance of experts' evidence." This was to be greatly regretted.

The journal argues that it is by "judicial interpretation of the Act," and not by the Obscene Publications Act itself, that expert evidence is

now excluded. It was by no means unprecedented for the courts to hold that because something was not positively provided for by statute, it was not *ipso facto* excluded.

"It is straining credulity too far for it to be suggested by anyone that juries, who perhaps have never considered the matter before, can safely be left without expert assistance... to determine objectively whether a publication tends to deprave and corrupt," the article suggests.

The journal also condemns the Lord Chief Justice's distinction between the meaning of obscenity in the Post Office Act of 1953 and in the Obscene Publications Act of 1959. Socially as well as legally it was "doubly deplorable" that obscenity had conflicting meanings under the two Acts, and that neither meaning admitted that certainty which "is the hallmark of good law."

There was no difference of context and nothing of a technical nature which justified the position whereby a magazine could be sold to a willing purchaser at a book stall, but could not be sent

to him through the post. Nor was there any reason for this in common sense.

Lord Widgery's observation that there would be many cases in the future brought under the Obscene Publications Act which could merit prison sentence is also criticised. Lord Widgery argued that this was so because of an increase in the incidence of offences under the 1959 Act.

"There are difficult questions of principle involved in imposing on an individual offender, simply 'pour décourager les autres,' a sentence whose severity does not fit his crime and his guilt and which would in other circumstances not be countenanced." When principle yielded to circumstance, we were on a slippery slope.

The article concludes that historical precedents suggest that in times of social crisis the law was best accepted in "being a moderating influence, neither precipitating social change nor... standing in its way."

Nicholas de Jongh

A T on entry tickets 'could ripple sport'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Professional and amateur sport would be crippled if VAT had to be added to the price of entry tickets, the chairman of the Sports Coordination Committee, Mr Denis Follows, said yesterday. Fifteen sporting organisations have formed the committee to fight the tax.

The addition of the tax would amount to a reimposition of the Entertainment Tax which was abolished in 1967 because it was having a disastrous effect on sport,

said Mr Follows, who is also secretary of the Football Association. The sporting organisations realised the Government had to replace Purchase Tax and SET, but "killing sport" was no way to raise money.

The Government will not announce the details of how VAT will be applied until the Budget, but the committee is convinced that sport admission charges will be included.

There is an obvious difficulty for the Government in granting exemption. One of the obligations laid on Britain when it joined the Community is to pay a proportion of VAT revenue. The six impose VAT on sport admission charges — 12.7 per cent in France, 15.5 per cent in Germany.

The Government has indicated that the bookmaking industry will be exempt, but it will continue to pay the tax on betting. The committee is not asking for total exemption, which would make sporting organisations better off than they are now, paying Purchase Tax and SET. The most they hope for is exemption for admission charges, which would mean that VAT was paid on all equipment. This would replace the outgoing on the present taxes.

Any VAT on tickets would have to be passed on to the public, said Mr Follows. This would lead to smaller gates, a reduction in safety standards, and less sport.

Mr Follows said that half the Football League clubs would have disappeared if Entertainment Tax had not been paid. In time of increased leisure it was wrong to impose a tax that was really Entertainment Tax under a different name. Some of the sport organisations were non-profit-making, and any dividends paid by profit-making concerns were derisory.

The committee has written to the Minister for Sport, the Secretary of State for the Environment, the Shadow Minister for Sport, and the Sports Council.

The committee members are the FA, the National Greyhound Racing Society, the Speedway Control Board, the RAC, the British Boxing Board of Control, the Amateur Boxing Association, the Lawn Tennis Association, the British Judo Association, the Racquet Association, the London and South East Rugby Football Club, the Rugby Football League, the MCC, the Rugby Football Union, the Amateur Swimming Association, and the Amateur Athletic Association.

Childer accused

David Hearne (39), a former of Slough, Buckinghamshire, was charged at Bracknell Magistrates' Court yesterday with indecent assault on a 15-year-old girl. He was remanded in custody until Wednesday. Mr Jackson's body was found after an unoccupied cottage in the village.

Water machine

The first plant built in Britain to turn sea-water into fresh water for drinking was delivered yesterday to the Jersey New Waterworks Company. The plant, built by Weir Westgarth Ltd., has an output of 1.5 million gallons a day.

Man killed

A man trapped by fire in his bedroom in a second storey flat in Liverpool Road, Islington, London, yesterday, jumped 30ft to the pavement and was killed. He was Mr Colin Stewart, who managed a snack bar in Liverpool Road.

APH: the wit who fought for divorce reform

Sir Alan Herbert, satirist and wit, reforming politician and one of the most successful protesters of his age, died at his London home yesterday at the age of 81. He had a stroke last year, and had been seriously ill for the past two weeks.

Never more famous than when he was simply "APH," Sir Alan was among the most popular English comic writers between the two world wars. He was also in the central tradition of English social reformers, a lifelong campaigner with an often outraged sense of justice powered by his training in the law which he had learned and largely by his own wit.



Eight MPs' wives pictured during an hour's vigil outside the Soviet Embassy in London yesterday in protest against "inhuman treatment" of a Jewish woman imprisoned in Russia. A spokesman for the group said they understood that Sylvia Zalmanson, aged 27, serving a 10-year sentence, was near death because she was being denied medical treatment. The woman handed in a copy of a letter being sent to the Prime Minister and Mr Wilson and the Soviet leader Mr Brezhnev. The wives are (left to right, back row): Mrs Peter Archer (wife of MP for Rowley Regis and Tipton); Mrs Hugh Dykes (Harrow East); Mrs Geoffrey Finsberg (Hampstead); (left to right, front row): Mrs Greville Janner (Leicester NW); Mrs Arthur Latham (Paddington North); Mrs Arthur Lewis (West Ham North); Mrs Ian Mikardo (Poplar); and Mrs Paul Rose (Blackley).

'Killing Heath not murder'

Jack Prescott, one of two men accused of conspiring to cause explosions, was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to have written a letter saying that if Mr Heath and Mr Maudling were killed "it would not be murder."

Mr John Mathew, prosecuting, said that the letter—said to have been written in Brixton prison and sent to a relative—went on: "The removal of tyrants such as these can only further the cause of humanity."

Mr Mathew also read another extract which said: "Carr (Mr Robert Carr) has a complete lack of moral and spiritual motivation. The thought of him and his partners in crime sickens me."

Mr Mathew said to the jury: "These few words require no comment from me because in that letter Prescott says precisely what his feelings were about murder. To him the death of someone he considered his political enemy would not in his view be murder."

Prescott (27), a decorator of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, London, and Purdie (24), a film technician of Tyneham Road, Wandsworth, London, both pleaded not guilty to conspiring with others between July 28, 1970, and March 7, 1971, to cause explosions likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

Prescott denies causing explosions likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property in St James's Square, London, on December 9, 1970, and at the home of the Secretary for Employment, Mr Robert Carr, at Barnet, Hertfordshire, on January 12 this year.

Mr Mathew said Purdie wrote notes complaining "in the strongest possible language" about police inquiries into the bombing of Mr Carr's home.

Mr Mathew said that another note, which the Crown says is in Purdie's handwriting, speculated on how police could connect him with Prescott.

Mr Mathew said that while both men were detained in cells at Barnet Magistrates' Court on April 27 during a preliminary hearing, a policeman overheard Prescott tell Purdie, "It is my fault."

Prescott called out to Purdie: "It is my birthday next month." Mr Mathew alleged the conversation continued: Purdie: "Great. (Pause.) How old will you be, 27?" Prescott: "No, 26."

Purdie: "I will be 24 next birthday." Prescott: "Getting on, eh? Only another 40 years if I get 15 years."

Purdie: "A big slice of life, man."

The trial continues today.

Union agrees to differ

Agreement has been reached for splitting the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, which was formed in 1966 by the amalgamation of two printing trade unions.

But the High Court was told yesterday, the court will not be asked to order the dissolution of SOGAT for the time being. The terms of the proposed dissolution agreement are to be put to a ballot of all the members of Division A of SOGAT—formerly members of the National Union of Printing Bookbinding and Paperworkers.

D-Day story can be told

By our own Reporter

A FORMER chief agent, Sir John Masterman, aged 80, has been given permission to publish his "full and authentic" account of the British success against German intelligence in the Second World War.

He wrote "The Double-Cross System," which tells how Hitler was led to believe at Calais rather than Normandy, in 1945. But it could not be published because of the information was still classified.

Now the Government has allowed the Yale University Press to publish the document in January, simultaneously in London and New Haven, America.

The Press's London office said that Sir John and Mr Chester Kerr, its director, had had "lengthy discussions" with the Home Office and other Government officials.

Sir John, an Oxford historian, became Provost of Worcester College and Vice-Chancellor of the university.

Plunder charges dropped

Allegations that divers attempted to plunder the wreck of a Dutch ship which foundered off the Isles of Scilly 228 years ago were withdrawn in the Admiralty Court in London yesterday.

Mr A. P. Clarke, for wreck salvors appointed by the Netherlands Government, said 45 coins retrieved from the vessel, the Hollandia, by a rival team of divers had been handed over to the Receiver of Wreck.

The appointed salvors, Mr Rex B. Cowan and Mr Michael Kavanagh, of Golden Bay, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly, now accepted assurances that there had been no improper removal of property from the ship.

In the High Court last week the salvors were granted an ex parte injunction against the divers, Mr Mark Horobin and Mr David Rigold, both of Newlyn, Cornwall, and a boatman, Mr Michael Hicks, of St Mary's, restraining them from interfering with the Hollandia or her cargo.

Mr Clarke said the three men were employed by Mr Roland Morris, of the Admiral Benbow, Penzance, yesterday, with the agreement of the parties, Mr Justice Brandon stayed the salvors' action for damages and conversion, after the defendants had undertaken through their counsel to leave the wreck alone.

Opera director

Mr John Cox, aged 36, has been appointed director of production for the next three years of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera Company.

Over £2M paid for injuries

By our own Reporter

The average award made to victims of violent crime in 1970-71 was £431, compared with £356 in the preceding year. In its annual report the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board says that it paid £2,114,189 compared with £1,906,584 in 1969-70. The number of cases resolved fell from 6,617 to 5,893.

The highest award — of £42,000 — was made to a young single man who received such severe head injuries that he will spend the rest of his life in hospital. A married woman who was attacked with a brick and now needs constant attention was awarded £26,576. Her husband has had to give up his job to look after her.

A shop assistant, aged 16, who was threatened with a knife and then raped several times by her attacker was awarded £850. A woman whose hand was crushed during an attack by her brother-in-law received £792.

The board says compensation is not automatically reduced when the victim receives compensation from another source. But it says it cannot make an award to an applicant "no matter how gallant his conduct, if his injury was not directly attributable to a crime of violence or sustained in some other circumstances set out in the scheme."

"Compensation was therefore refused to a railway guard who was injured when he jumped down from a stationary train to rescue a young woman who was running across a busy main electric railway line and was in great danger from the live rails and from passing trains. It was later established that she had been indecently assaulted by the guard, and the compensation was therefore refused."

In 21 cases awards were made to members of the public injured while assisting the police, compared with 15 in 1969-70. A total of 150 (132 in 1969-70) were made to people injured while trying to prevent crime or arrest an offender. Policemen received 872 awards compared with 851 in 1969-70.

(The Seventh Report of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, Command 4,812, Stationery Office, 181p.)

More homes to be built

Fifty residential homes for the chronically sick and physically handicapped are to be built in England and Wales by 1974, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for the Social Services, said yesterday.

Councils will also build 72 day centres for the disabled and 31 centres catering for both the elderly and handicapped, he told the Central Council for the Disabled. Expenditure on local authority personal social services is expected to increase by 25 per cent by 1973, he added.

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Man killed

A man trapped by fire in his bedroom in a second storey flat in Liverpool Road, Islington, London, yesterday, jumped 30ft to the pavement and was killed. He was Mr Colin Stewart, who managed a snack bar in Liverpool Road.

Water machine

The first plant built in Britain to turn sea-water into fresh water for drinking was delivered yesterday to the Jersey New Waterworks Company. The plant, built by Weir Westgarth Ltd., has an output of 1.5 million gallons a day.

Childer accused

David Hearne (39), a former of Slough, Buckinghamshire, was charged at Bracknell Magistrates' Court yesterday with indecent assault on a 15-year-old girl. He was remanded in custody until Wednesday. Mr Jackson's body was found after an unoccupied cottage in the village.

APH: the wit who fought for divorce reform

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Man about town

Raymond Gardner reports on Roy Fisher's literary innovations

DON'T SHOOT the pianist, he's a poet. The pianist was Roy Fisher, one time accompanist to George Melly and celebrated soloist at gigs around his native Birmingham. He made a record which still appears in discographies and prompts occasional inquiry as to whether he is that Roy Fisher. He arrived at Birmingham University where he woke up to the attentions of a young lady who didn't like jazz and Mr Fisher, casting around for a quieter and more respectable fantasy, began to write poems.

He appeared in the usual round of little magazines, but there comes a stage when one wonders if life holds nothing more than cyclostyled sheets of paper. Until 1966, and his first book, it did not. By that time he was 36. Mr Fisher has now produced four hardbacks and a variety of slim pamphlets. He still lives in Birmingham — with a piano in the front parlour, a wife, two sons, two cats, and a garden which might shame Harry Wheatcroft. His latest two volumes appeared simultaneously in editions of 3,000; either his publisher is bent on suicide or Mr Fisher has outlived Edward Lucie-Smith's description of him as "the most interesting unknown writer in England."

Fisher began writing—a kind of synthesised Eliot, Blake, Yeats, and Williams—in the middle fifties. It inspired neither publisher nor poet. "I was ill at ease with the intellectual dialects of literary journalism and poetry in England at that time," he says. And he uses his early interest in jazz to parallel his uninterest in reconstructing a strictly traditional form: "I was quite open to surrealism, to the illegitimate and anarchic. This partly came through music since jazz had always been presented as an anarchic, experimental music."

The discontent with English poetry in the fifties directed Fisher's attention toward America, quite naturally since his principal objection to it appears to have lain in its literary stagnation, and since at that time the prophets of progress from Black Mountain College were busily defining Carlos Williams's poetic patterns as "Projective Verse." It was at this time that he published in John Sankey's now defunct magazine, "The Window." Before long Fisher had joined the pen pals alliance. "It consisted," he explains, "of the Black Mountaineers. People like Gael Turnbull, Michael Shayer, Denise Levertov, Robert Duncan, Creeley and, of course, Charles Olson. You felt that there was a network. You felt part of a marginal minority, very widespread and somehow meaningful, yet without any strong group



From the cover of *Collected Poems*: Roy Fisher, aged 4 (behind soap), at a street party in Birmingham for the Jubilee of George V and Queen Mary in 1935.

surround him. It is a poem of social realism combined with horrific fantasy, a surreal quality used to 'extend the vision and radiate it outwards from the blitzed Midlands landscape. Fisher's city man is processed by authority and technology into the mass, the sub-human, composite monster, its unfeeling surfaces matted with the: a mass of necks, limbs without extremities, trunks without heads, unformed stirrings and shovings spilling across the streets. It had managed to get itself provided with. This is a "celebrary of performance," a city which does not celebrate or mourn, which stifles the clarity of art, and which serves as a warning to the citizen-artist."

The "Collected Poems" was to be Fisher's last book. He says he was blocked. At readings he read old poems. At the tender age of 40 he appeared in Penguin's *Children of Albion*, but with extracts from "City." Now we have new prose in "The Cut Pages" and poetry in "Matrix," a Book Society recommendation. The poems, in particular the title sequence and "Five Morning Poems from a Picture by Manet," indicate new areas to be explored, although the latter group was written as early as 1959. The poems present one with a sensory image rather than a logical conclusion; they have become, as Fisher describes in one poem, "the unit of feeling."

Fisher writes in the blurb about the "Matrix" sequence: "I could see impressions from Bocklin, Claude Monet, Thomas Mann and lurid souvenirs from Japan, among many others, forming up into relationships which I should never have presumed to try to impose on them consciously. The complex collective image, they made was still present after some months had passed, and the poems are a sort of tour of its interior." The Manet poems are a simpler exploration of this technique. The five poems indicate Fisher's reaction to the picture of the boy in the red hat. The picture should serve as common ground between the writer and his audience.

These new poems introduce an elusive, almost ephemeral, quality to Fisher's work, suggesting an ability to alter the form of the reality of a scene in such a way that we will question our own perception of it. It can be a hallucinatory experience for the reader. Fisher talks of struggling with something which lies outside explicit meaning and reminds himself that there was a picture in "Yellow Submarine" who ate everything, and then opened its mouth and swallowed itself.

"The Cut Pages" and "Matrix" (each £1.60) are published by Fulcrum Press.

sensitivity. It was a composite underground."

Although Fisher feels that with the appearance of the Black Mountain anthologies in 1960 the enterprise was doomed to become an orthodoxy — "and then along came the texts" — it is the catholicity and contradictory elements contained within the Black Mountain movement which have made its effects felt for so long. Fisher became aware that Pound and Williams had to be examined. He says: "You discovered that there were men like Louis Zukovsky and Charles Tomlinson in London, but it was not until the later period, when Black Mountain became a critically recognisable concept to people other than Black Mountain writers, and when the Pound industry really got going, that the gang fighting began in the review pages."

In the early sixties Fisher was involved with the Migrant Press, under whose imprint he published the first version of "City." Sections of it are continuously anthologised and if one

considers the fragmented literary state of England at the time the poem readily assumes a major importance. It marks for Fisher an end to the theory and a beginning of the practice. In its later version, published in the "Collected Poems" in 1969, "City" represents an important literary achievement and further attempts to categorise Roy Fisher as underground — a term with more connotation than real meaning—should seem farcical.

Fisher's position is that of an innovator, an explorer on the borders not only between poetry and prose but also between art and the human consciousness. The critics' power to evaluate is further complicated since he maintains no specific literary pose or technique for more than a small group of poems. "City" uses a variety of methods in its eleven sections — prose, poetry, and rhythmic chant among them. It is a poem for urban man, analysed by the bricks and mortar and streets with which he surrounds himself and which now, in the aftermath of war, the context of the poem,

content, let alone choreography, there was none.

The only hopeful thing about the evening was that it showed the company to be good at heavy, Germanic goose-stepping. This may augur for a good Green Table tomorrow.

review

SADLERS WELLS

Mary Clarke

Cullberg Ballet

IT IS never a pleasure to damn a visiting ballet company, but in justice to Swedish ballet, which has a long and honourable history, I must damn what Birgit Cullberg is offering us this week and next at Sadler's Wells. Monday night had moments of hope but Wednesday was as near to total disaster as anything we have sat through in years. The thin audience just mustered polite applause. There were many nice moments when hilarity nearly broke through.

To begin with "Miss Julie," which has won its international reputation largely thanks to the Royal Danes, Erik Bruhn and Henning Kristiansen. It has always been too long and the last scene has always been ludicrous. Niklas Ek as Jean the Butler proved himself no actor (he is quite an acrobat) and Jacqueline de Min was no Miss Julie. A bad start, but worse followed. A pas de deux by Cullberg, called "Spawning Ground," had the ominous programme note "Breeding Games in the water where the fish play."

The games the couple played were expressed in what we already recognise as the Cullberg vocabulary of movement: kangaroo jumps, fluttering hands, and ladies lying on the ground with their legs apart. It was followed by the pas de deux from "Le Corsaire" danced, as is the entire repertoire, to canned music. Canned Drigo is really more than flesh can bear, but I suppose the two dancers Magda Vrhovce and Dan Moise established some kind of record by sending the audience out in the interval in a state of lunatic laughter.

Finally "Eurydice is Dead," danced to the background music by Ennio Morricone for the film *Eurydice is Dead*. Jean Cocteau could doubtless have made something rather wonderful of representing the Underworld as a modern battlefield, but Cullberg is no Cocteau. The ubiquitous Niklas Ek was Orpheus, and Lena Wennergren a delicate Eurydice, but of form or

KING'S HEAD

Nicholas de Jongh

Blow Job

"BLOW JOB" is slang for a safe-blowing operation and a form of sexual activity which gives innocent pleasure to some people of all sexual persuasions. Sooo Wilson's play, however, is more complicated than the title suggests. It looks on its violent surface like no more than a description of an attempt at safe-breaking in a deserted warehouse yard. But the "blowing" becomes a collision course for a clutch of the sexually sick, for people either in retreat from themselves or actually disguised. No one is what they look.

Sexual kinks elaborate with the action: something suspect between the two young skinhead thugs, one of them ambivalently dressed as woman to avoid suspicion. The man they kill for money in the yard, and the security officer who arrives to investigate, are both desolate homosexuals. Each of them goes to a bloody gruesome death and a schizophrenic girl wanders into the action, indifferent to the accumulation of horrors — the sickness and the guard dog dynamited to a hunk of meat.

It may sound the vindication of bad taste; Mr Wilson is not the man to flinch from the sight of anyone with his trousers down. But what it does achieve is an amazing impression of people whose inhibitions are lost. That is suggested in the dying stream of consciousness for the warehouse owner, the schizophrenic girl's encounter with the dying security guard. Wilson connects each character by showing them all unamazed by the violence in themselves or the violence they receive. They each communicate that sense powerfully.

The command of character is complete — and each is allowed a gloriously funny solemnity. But the ambitious outline of the plot and the flashes of the grotesque do not completely weld or cohere. Slightly rewritten since I saw it at Edinburgh, David Hare's production is much tauter and more precise, and the acting from Miles Reithman as the leading skinhead is stamped with a quality of chilling conviction. It does mark a development of Wilson's view of the world — dangerous grotesques in the heart of cruelty; an extended form of naturalism. He promises a great deal.

PURCELL ROOM

Philip Hope-Wallace

Martyn Hill

A RECITAL of songs and instrumental music of the 16th century from Spain, Italy and England was given by Martyn Hill, with Anthony Rooley, as lutenist and Elizabeth Page (bass viol), a good example of what might sound or look, rather, on paper a fairly bloodless and remote exercise — but which in the event caught and held the audience in a pleasing embrace.

Mr Hill's tenor is lightweight and rather insubstantial at the lower end of his compass, but he draws a beautiful legato line, has a delicate (meaning "tough") control of the mechanism which makes a swell or a diminuendo seem child's play, which of course anyone who has tried it in this kind of music knows it is not — sometimes a lifetime won't suffice to master it. He also sings expressively, but without affectation: three pieces by Monteverdi, for example, had dash and dignity in the right proportions; a lament little masterpiece by an unknown composer "Blame not my lute," and Caccini's defiant "Must I Then die?" reminded us that, within a fairly small compass, a singer in this kind of recital can, like a leader expert in Hugo Wolf, put us through the whole scale of emotional involvement.

Whoever worked out this programme, which for instance had the lutenist plucking out a most melodious little toccata by Piccini just before the three Monteverdis, knew the secret of the variety that can be discovered in music which, wrongly or coyly offered, sends the listener into a reverent daze.

Such singing is an acquired taste no doubt, like lieder, spirituals or something called "folk" (which puzzles some of us). But it can obviously yield high dividends. The Spanish legend of a grieving for Absalom, for instance, was haunting.

FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

BBC Symphony

IN THE strange collection of music that formed the background to the film "2001," the work of the Straussens may have had most prominence. But quite the most aptly imaginative sounds came in the weird splashes of choral music at moments of suppressed tension. They were from the Requiem

of Gyorgy Ligeti, a strong and individual work, as we heard in this first British public performance by the BBC Chorus and the BBC Symphony Orchestra towards a realism it never achieves, though there are a few moments of true tenderness and humour. In all it all gives the totally wrong impression that Mr Canaway is a Russian having learnt his modern English social history from a bad translation of Dickens and an early number of "The War Cry." John Baddeley, Jane Freeman, and Paul Henry struggled bravely and efficiently, but like Michael Simpson's production, ended up looking lost. Peter Dewes, the Rep's artistic director, gave us a third-rate musical for his first offering. His second is, frankly, a third-rate play. One wonders, a little wistfully, whether his third goal — Ronnie Barker as a "Ragtime Palstaff" alternated with Noddy and Nog — will give us the hoped-for indications of quality which his company and his audience have the right to expect.

Partly, the words themselves are overlaid — the Christe Eleison emerging simultaneously with the Kyrie, the long text of the "Dies Irae" bursting through in rapid furies between the still comments from the soprano soloists. And his forces were a finely controlled web of sound, implying a basic momentum through even the stillest passages. Playing and singing in the account of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony which followed was not nearly so distinguished, but it was a fresh, clear reading that drew predictable cheers on the last fortissimo.

This love of letting notes emerge rather than being heard to start is most striking in the final act, the "Dies Irae," when the ping-pong note of a soprano soloist rings at full fortissimo out from the massed choral sound without the initial "ping" being heard.

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BIRMINGHAM REP

Gareth Lloyd Evans

Roll Me Over

IN A SENSE the resources of the new Birmingham Repertory Theatre's large stage have been used to the full for the first performance of Bill Canaway's "Roll Me Over," a comedy of the evening's most intriguing aspects was the initial applause that greeted the set (a back street yard) housing approximately 500 motor-car tyres — some of them radial. Why should an audience clap 500 tyres, I asked myself, and got no answer. Mind you, in the long process of counting them, assessing their condition, size, and make, which the paucity of the play gave me ample time to do, I occasionally felt the audience were ahead of me — there was little else to applaud except the tyres.

Bill Canaway's novel reveals a gentle but strong sincerity but this saga of life among the down-and-outs proves

yet again that a well-placed heart is not enough for drama. The plot ambles, the theme appears and disappears as the dialogue struggles self-consciously towards a realism it never achieves, though there are a few moments of true tenderness and humour. In all it all gives the totally wrong impression that Mr Canaway is a Russian having learnt his modern English social history from a bad translation of Dickens and an early number of "The War Cry." John Baddeley, Jane Freeman, and Paul Henry struggled bravely and efficiently, but like Michael Simpson's production, ended up looking lost. Peter Dewes, the Rep's artistic director, gave us a third-rate musical for his first offering. His second is, frankly, a third-rate play. One wonders, a little wistfully, whether his third goal — Ronnie Barker as a "Ragtime Palstaff" alternated with Noddy and Nog — will give us the hoped-for indications of quality which his company and his audience have the right to expect.

LIVERPOOL

Robin Thorner

Ken Dodd

"WHAT GREAT ones do, the rest will prattle of" — and Ken Dodd's appearance at the Liverpool Playhouse will give us the hoped-for indications of quality which his company and his audience have the right to expect. It isn't that; rather it's by far the best history of 1950s and early 1960s R & B, and his judgements of this period are precise and acute. Indispensable, for those interested in this period, but weak on late 1960s white rock. Gillett's American publishers asked him to finish the book with a résumé of rock post-1965. This was a mistake, because his knowledge of and sympathy with this period is limited. But without the last chapters, the book is excellent. It's published by Sphere in paperback.

Other books on rock have recently been published in Britain by Studio Vista/November books. The best, by far, is Bill Miller on the Beatles. Miller, less of a stylist than Gillett, is none the less a detailed and conscientious chronicler of the Drifters, and their period, David Morse, a lecturer at Sussex University, writes in this series on Motown, and is too concerned to lay his own theories about society on to his incomplete knowledge of Motown. The other two books published on The Who and Buddy Holly, are at best patchy, at worst — and more often than not they are bad — laughable. Gary Herman, who wrote the book on The Who, doesn't even get round to talking with Pete Townshend. The fact is, most good writers on rock are American. Until Studio Vista/November recognises this, the average level of their series will be unacceptably low.



The inky way

Michael McNay reviews 'Scoop Scandal and Strife'

THERE is a tide in the affairs of man which, taken at the flood, makes tomorrow's fish and chip wrappings. Yet even to those who keep their noses to the stone each night, newspapers still possess a smudgy glamour. Green eye-shields for subeditors are out, but the popular image of the reporter standing in the rain waiting for the moment of truth, propping up the bar counter, grappling with his syntax on a crossed GPO line while he phones his approximate version of the truth to bored copywriters is not far from actuality.

Not very long ago, a poll showed that something over 90 per cent of Guardian readers studied the leader columns every morning. These paragraphs apart, there isn't much question that the majority appeal of newspapers lies quite elsewhere, with the tit and tat, the sensationalism by stealth (as someone once dubbed a particular quality newspaper's treatment of society divorces), the easily sprung emotions, the sheer immediacy of news, paper reporting, visual and verbal, television has pre-empted some areas of reportage but it can never undercut the appeal of newspapers: people will always need the emblematic appeal of print plus the impression, at least, of a post-vent analysis.

That is the reason why football supporters still go straight from a match to a streetcorner to buy a pinkly erratic report of the game they have just watched, and that is the reason that "Scoop, Scandal and Strife," the exhibition organised by the Welsh Arts Council with a book issued in conjunction by Long Humphries, is proving one of the biggest draws the Photographers' Gallery, London, has had in its ten months of existence.

It has very little to do with art: the front page of the London "Evening News" for February 1, 1968, is the scruffiest in the exhibition (and examples go back well over a hundred years) but also one of the most exciting. It is the issue that shows the South Vietnamese police officer shooting an unarmed prisoner. The "News" treatment is compulsively ugly: a mass of unassimilable mixed types; the gutters (spaces between columns of type) of varying widths for no reason except

that the wrong decision was made in a hurry; the half-empty stop press giving the page a curiously lopsided appearance running, as it does, outside an advertisement; the index to news inside set asymmetrically when everything else on the page is asymmetrical and looking, in consequence, like something a compositor has dropped accidentally. And yet there's no doubting that the cumulative effect is one of urgency and concern. The "Evening News" may wear its heart on its streamer headline, but at least it has one to wear.

The clincher for this page was, of course, one of the most effective agency photographs to come out of any war. Robert Capa's famous picture of a soldier being killed by a bullet in the Spanish Civil War is also in the exhibition, and shows fairly conclusively that when it comes to photojournalism, art is the ingredient that doesn't count: Capa's picture is art, the agency picture news, and it is the news photograph that sticks in the mind.

Photographs are the heart of the exhibition. In this field, the quality papers hardly count: the show is built round the "Mail," the "Mirror," the "Sun," the "New York Daily News," the "Daily Sketch" (mostly from the collection of a newspaper called Denis Frost): the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand at Sarajevo, of Kennedy and then Oswald, the suffragette throwing herself in front of the king's horse, Mandy Rice-Davies glorying in the Profumo affair publicity, St Paul's untouched in a burning City, and that other burning question for the ungenerous "Daily Mirror" of September 26, 1956, "Has the bust had it?" (the headline framing the astonishingly affirmative bosom of Miss Jayne Mansfield).

No news, in fact, is bust news. On a thin day the Pavlovian reflexes of news and picture editors — and all resources of type and make up and photographs manufacture news where none existed at the midday editorial conference. The miracle of the daily press, we like to call it. Miracle, more like it, but it is very nearly as interesting to read and look at as to work on.

POP RECORDS

Geoffrey Cannon

Pre-rock

DON'T MISS Sound Of The City (UAS 29215). Partly, because it has some tracks which pre-date the official beginning of rock 'n' roll in 1955. It includes Fats Domino's "Little School Girl" released in 1953 and Smiley Lewis' "The Bells Are Ringing," released in 1952. Some of the tracks are indifferent, because UA is not the record company most noted for a strong rock and R & B back catalogue, and I should say, again, that Atlantic's six-album history of R & B (Atlantic 587) 094-97 and 140-41 remain the most impressive collection of early R & B, particularly the pre-1952 album, which includes "Stick McGhee's Drunkin' Wine," "Speed-O-Dee," Joe Turner's "Chains Of Love," Leadbelly's "Good-night Irene," and early numbers by the Ravens, the Clovers, and the Cardinals.

The other reason to buy the UA album is that its release is related to the long-awaited British publication of Charlie Gillett's book "The Sound of the City," which I first mentioned here well over a year ago, on its American publication. Gillett is English, and his book is generally reckoned in America to be the best on rock. It isn't that; rather it's by far the best history of 1950s and early 1960s R & B, and his judgements of this period are precise and acute. Indispensable, for those interested in this period, but weak on late 1960s white rock. Gillett's American publishers asked him to finish the book with a résumé of rock post-1965. This was a mistake, because his knowledge of and sympathy with this period is limited. But without the last chapters, the book is excellent. It's published by Sphere in paperback.

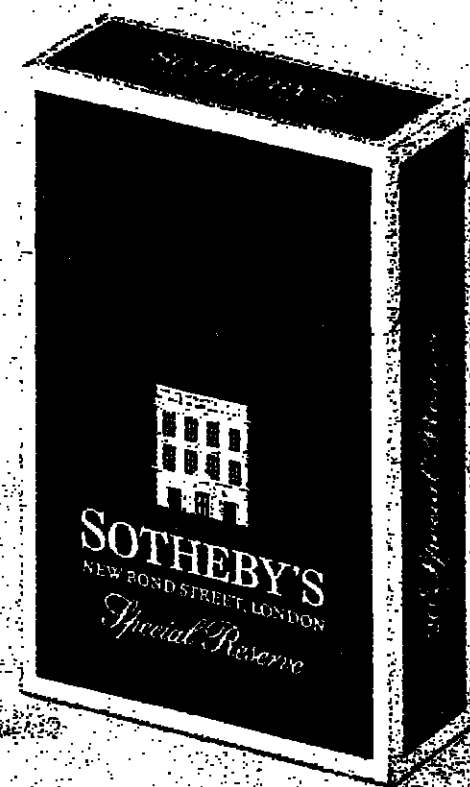
Other books on rock have recently been published in Britain by Studio Vista/November books. The best, by far, is Bill Miller on the Beatles. Miller, less of a stylist than Gillett, is none the less a detailed and conscientious chronicler of the Drifters, and their period, David Morse, a lecturer at Sussex University, writes in this series on Motown, and is too concerned to lay his own theories about society on to his incomplete knowledge of Motown. The other two books published on The Who and Buddy Holly, are at best patchy, at worst — and more often than not they are bad — laughable. Gary Herman, who wrote the book on The Who, doesn't even get round to talking with Pete Townshend. The fact is, most good writers on rock are American. Until Studio Vista/November recognises this, the average level of their series will be unacceptably low.

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Towards perpetual hatred

Sean O'Casey had a phrase for it: "the hate, the murdering hate." For girls to be tarred and feathered because they were Catholics and had associated with British soldiers is, objectively, less horrifying than for two more policemen to be murdered, one of them a Catholic and the father of five children. But is it possible to draw up a league table of horror? For a young woman it is worse to be maimed by a bullet in the kidneys or to be tarred and feathered by your neighbours? One is more physically harmful, the other might be psychologically disastrous. All the punishments handed out by kangaroo courts are obnoxious, in themselves and because they perpetuate Ireland's tradition of hatred, carried forward from one generation to another.

The latest horrors, of course, are entirely explicable, even rational in a perverted kind of way. This is war; the people of Bogside are afraid that girls who go to army barracks may give information about their menfolk: a Catholic who joins "the black bastards" (the Royal Ulster Constabulary) can expect no mercy. It is a formula which fits a war situation in a horrible way reminiscent of the Ireland of the 1920s. What does not bear examination is what damage it does to any hope, for another generation perhaps, of getting a peaceful, harmonious, and tolerant community in the North of Ireland, an

integrated police force, a society that is not permanently split by its blood feuds.

On the other side of the political fence in Ulster the brutalising effects of the continuing struggle are to be seen also. Allegations of ill-treatment and of interrogation methods which amount to torture have been made against the British Army and the police. They are being investigated by the Compton Committee. For most of us the issue is whether the allegations are true, not whether the allegations matter. They matter dreadfully, for if the forces of the state were to descend to the methods of barbarism then Senator Kennedy would be right and Ulster would become Britain's Vietnam.

Yet there are Ulster Protestants also, numbered by the fear in which their daily lives are lived, infuriated by the world's lack of understanding of their case, despairing of a peaceful settlement, who admit that they can lose no sleep over allegations of torture against men they believe to be terrorists. Again, the justification is that this is a war situation and that the interneers are the enemy. On both sides the logic has some internal consistency. But it leads nowhere, except to degradation for those who accept physical or psychological torture, murder and counter-murder, and perpetual hatred between the two communities as a formula for a happy country.

Fish not yet in the net

Mr Rippon has put himself into what looks like an awkward corner in the fisheries negotiations. With what appeared to be more panache than prudence he told the Commons yesterday that he expects Britain to sign the treaty of accession to the European Communities in the week before Christmas. But he has also promised his party that Britain will not sign before there is a satisfactory agreement on fisheries. Yesterday he acknowledged that the terms offered in Brussels this week were inadequate. He agrees that he will have to get better ones. The implication is that he will have to get them this side of Christmas. He has hemmed himself in between a solemn pledge on one side and a promised deadline on the other.

Let us hope that he brings it off successfully. Some MPs yesterday obviously felt that he had been less than prudent. They said that he had weakened his bargaining position at Brussels by promising to sign before he knew whether he would get terms that would satisfy the inshore fishermen. In practical diplomatic terms Mr Rippon now faces a considerable problem. His pledge on fisheries, given to the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton, was almost if not quite specific: "We shall not sign a treaty of accession which would commit us to the present common fisheries policy or to any arrangements which do not satisfactorily protect our legitimate interests." There is room for argument about whether an interest is legitimate and whether it has been satisfied; but the meaning was plain. The terms Mr Rippon has got so far are on his

own reckoning "inadequate" and do not go far enough, as he told the Commons yesterday. And there is only one more negotiating session left before Christmas.

It is possible, of course, that Mr Rippon is planning to extract better terms with the help of a last-minute drama. He could storm out of the negotiating chamber on Christmas Eve vowing that Britain could never sign a treaty which left the Minches open to be robbed. This would be in the Gaullist tradition and might work. But the differences of temperament between Mr Rippon and the late President of France are considerable, and on past form he will not try to do it the Gaullist way.

In one way or another, try he must. The Commons does not think that he has got very far and nor does he, to judge by his embarrassment yesterday. He said that the Six had offered a twelve-mile limit for the Orkneys and Shetlands. He would not say whether they had offered the same limit for the Hebrides or for Devon and Cornwall. He would not answer Mr Denis Healey at all. Mr Healey having asked whether he would support Norway in suggesting that instead of transitional arrangements for fishermen there would have to be a fundamental change in the fisheries policy. Mr Healey's question had a point and Mr Rippon dodged it. What he must not do is dodge the issue at Brussels. The inshore fishermen, particularly in Scotland, must not be deprived of their harvest. To fishermen who live hard lives in poor places a shoal of herring is a natural resource.

Israel's potential bomb

Will Israel go nuclear? The prospect that Israel may become the sixth member of the world's most elite international club has been raised on and off for almost as long as Israel has been in existence. The possibility brings with it all the predictable but chilling risks of a parallel Arab nuclear comeback. The world, it is argued, could be then threatened by the political and military fall-out from the use of a nuclear bomb to settle local disputes between developing nations. This is possible, but in the Middle East it would take several years to develop. A Lebanese, Mr Fuad Jabber, examines Israel's present position on this in a book out this week ("Israel and Nuclear Weapons," published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies by Chatto and Windus at £2.50).

There is no doubting Israel's capacity to make the bomb if necessary. It has the scientific and technological knowledge and manpower. At a pinch it can afford the costs of development. At the Nahal Soreq and Dimona centres, there are constant opportunities for experience in handling nuclear fuels. Dimona, Mr Jabber reckons, can produce enough plutonium for 1½ bombs a year. Delivery of the bomb provides few problems. The distances to Arab targets are small and the airspace easy to penetrate. Boeing 707s, transport aircraft, Skyhawks, Phantoms, helicopters, or Israel's MD-660 surface-to-surface missile—any of these could do the trick. Mr Jabber believes that "according to available evidence, only the final stage in plutonium production and the assembly of a device itself separate Israel from military nuclear status." He estimates Israel will need two years. But this is probably over-optimistic. Five years is nearer the mark. There are still difficult last stages to pass through—the acquisi-

tion of plutonium and nuclear tests (which would use up the meagre fuel stocks), not to mention political factors.

Israel has been careful to keep the extent of its progress along the nuclear path secret. There are good military and security reasons for this. But in addition this secrecy is the basis of Israel's policy of "deterrence through uncertainty." As long as the dimension and capacity of Israel's nuclear development remain unrevealed, the hope is that this uncertainty will induce the Arabs to be more cautious and restrained in their policies. It is also a means of keeping vague what it intends to do with the Arab territories occupied in the war of 1967.

Israel has always maintained that it will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East. At the same time, Israel is not going to let itself be caught unawares. The strength and superiority of its conventional armed forces make the short term need for nuclear weapons unlikely, and the chances of a nuclear device being used in a Samson-like act of desperation remote. But there are situations in which nuclear weapons might be used. The destruction of the Egyptian air force by the sort of pre-emptive strike carried out in 1967 is no longer considered possible. The bomb would not only bring the pre-emptive strike back as a choice but also offer a means of bringing to an end the kind of fighting which Israel is least able to sustain—a prolonged war of attrition.

The nuclear option remains the subject of serious consideration as long as a final settlement in the Middle East is not achieved. But it is questionable whether the presence of the bomb would be enough to convince the Arabs that their only viable course would be to acquiesce in Israel's existence and make peace. There are problems more basic to the Arab-Israeli dispute to be settled first. As Mr Jabber concludes, "nuclear weapons may ensure the survival of Israel, but they can never become the true harbingers of peace."

A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLETH: Last week on Bardsey Island we had what is known there as a lighthouse night. As we walked through the darkness towards the lighthouse, we began to see a few birds overhead looking like silver balls as the beams caught them for a moment. At that range one might accept it as a rather attractive scene with the birds performing a graceful aerial ballet. Then the reality. You reached the foot of the lighthouse and look up and see that in fact there are thousands of birds up there. And that far from ballet dancing they are swirling round in a death struggle and are totally in the power of the blinding rays. The strong wind is full of their sharp cries and every few minutes you hear the crunch of a frail body striking the tower. Soon on the ground there are dead birds all about you. Or birds squatting in dazed unnatural position. Or birds so damaged all you can do is dispatch them. This is a slaughter that has been going on for years. But in spite of the remedies that have been tried, it is evident that the answer has not yet been found. Mr feeling is that only a drastic alteration in the nature of the light itself can possibly reduce the casualties. Such a change can only be made by Trinity House. And maybe that will not happen till some of the Elder Brethren themselves have experienced a harrowing lighthouse night on Bardsey.

WILLIAM CONDRY.

APH... on 'The liveliness of a longdistance language'

SIR ALAN HERBERT, who died yesterday, contributed many times to the Guardian. In this article, first published in 1967, he reveals all the style and verbal wit which made him famous.

I BET you don't really know what is meant by "psychodelic"—and why. This word is not merely an advertisement for odd entertainers. It appeared four or five times in a "Times" main article not long ago—there is, it seems, a "psychodelic revolution." I was stupidly baffled for a long time, but suddenly I remembered the Greek word *delos*—clear. The word must mean "making the soul clear." This does not match very well with descriptions I have read of "a trip" with LSD, and other modern blessings. A better word might be *psychochaotic*. You "explore the consciousness" and you find swamp after swamp.

But that is not my affair. What fascinates me is the word (on precedent, by the way, should it not be *psychodelic*?). After all, as we all know, those poor dead languages, Latin and Greek, have seldom been dead. Even Oxford, Winchester and Eton are flinging the last fragments to the wolves. Yet here is this new dead word flourishing in the most unlikely soil. It has been invented by some learned "psychiatrist," but it is part of the joyous chatter of coffee-bars, pharmacopis, and parakmetes (new word for beatniks—*parakmetes* means decay).

Few others, in these circles, may be sure have even heard of *delos*, and you would not get many votes for the dead languages in Carnaby Street. Why then do these advanced boys and girls enslave themselves to extinct tyrants—like *psychodelic*? Why don't they talk of soul-searching drugs, or perhaps mind-sweepers? Why, for that matter, the absurd word *discotheque*? This is pure Greek, Ancient Greek, deceased Greek, and, I suggest, rather painfully *derrière-garde*.

I laugh heartily every day as I watch the dead languages bursting out, like June, all over. When I was young we used to talk about "the wireless"—for, believe it or not, it was then a big surprise to have sounds passed over long distances without the aid of wires. Then all this became "radio"; and that has been divided into "audio" ("I hear") and "video" ("I see")—in an advanced, no-nonsense America. Splendid—and simple; but not very powerful evidence of the death of the dead languages.

Then there is my favourite word "de-escalation." This is half Latin and half Greek—*scala*, staircase, ladder, scale. What fiend in human shape invented the horror? The birth rate no longer rises or falls, it escalates or de-escalates. One day we may see a de-escalation of the American forces in Vietnam, or even the barometer.

Our rulers and solemn leader writers talk happily about the optimum level of prices and that sort of thing. No member yet has cried: "Mr Speaker, this is the pessimism policy"; but that may come. And how would they exist without unilateral, multilateral, amenities, criteria, premarital, mandatory sanctions, prototype, repercussions, integration, segregation (yes, and my hat, I once met desegregation), dear old technology, veto, percentage, premium, equilibrium, nem con, a.m., p.m., disinflation, quorum, agenda, per capita, prerequisite (and even precondition), panacea, item, interim, verbatim, etcetera, and many other foreign and defunct expressions?

By the way, do you know the origin of panacea? I used to think it was a clever trade name invented by some pharmaceutical (there's a good old English

word for you) company. But "panacea," in fact, was the name of one of the daughters of Asclepius or Aesculapius, the god-doctor. She had a sister called Hygieia—"Miss Health."

The doctors, bless them, rarely open their mouths without dropping a dead word, and they keep inventing new ones. Psychosomatic has long been near to me, and now, I hear, psychogenic is about. My own doctor never has a common cold. He suffers from "coryza"—but could not tell me why. This too comes straight out of the Greek dictionary: "*koryza* pip (disease of fowls), cold in the head, snuffles." To be told that you have "a nephritic condition" is enough to upset strong men, but it may mean no more than pardonable kidney trouble.

A hepatic attack sounds like an assault by tropical tribes, or insects, but it merely means the good, or bad, old liver: *hepar*. Pneumonia is dead Greek, so is stomach, so are arthritis and phlebitis, gastric and hypodermic. Indeed, as you lie in the bath, or wash the baby, it is interesting to reckon how much of the body is Ancient Latin and how much is Ancient Greek.

This I call quantocorporeal exegesis. I think the Greeks win. I am sorry we don't use the pretty Greek word for bladder—*phouska*. A phouscoperical condition would be much more pleasant than bladder stones.

Nor is there much evidence that the dead languages are any nearer to burial in our courts of law. This is not surprising. Few of us would care to put into short, simple English the countless Latin words and sayings that are commonplace in the courts. There is a sound reason why the dead languages refuse to lie down: They are pretty good. Except for such out-

rages as de-escalation and breathalyzer, I am glad to see them in action still. The absurd thing is that they should get a welcome everywhere except in the schools. I want no boy or girl to suffer the prolonged and painful labours that I did. Nor in these technological days may they have time enough for the dead fellows to realise how beautifully they live, disguised, in the English language.

But everyone, I shily cry, should be taught enough to enable him to read the papers with comfort and comprehension. There should be in every school one lesson a week, not more than an hour—the Topical (Dead Language) lesson—at which the latest favourites would be explained, psychodelic, pragmatic, dynamism, ex post facto, de jure, pro rata, apogee, and so on. To this end, long before you were born, my dear, in 1945, I drafted an Education (Latin and Greek) Bill. It had, I see, a rather jolly preamble:

Whereas the English language has been much enriched and is every day expanded by the adoption of Greek and Latin words and roots, and some knowledge of Greek and Latin is an undoubted aid to the right use of and understanding of the English language and English literature and a practical aid in many callings, and although a full study of these languages is not possible or expedient for every student, some elementary instruction must assist all citizens to an understanding of the events and controversies of the day:

Be it enacted, etc. The late Mr Herbert Morrison would not let me present by beneficial Bill. But, then, he had never heard of "psychodelic."

Labour's big debate

Sir.—We strongly protest against the weight of biased opinion published in your columns against the democratically arrived decision taken by the Labour Party at every level and wholeheartedly supported by the TUC.

The hero is Roy Jenkins—he and his friends arrogantly scorn the views of the vast majority of the Labour Movement. The villains are those who accept that continuing membership of an organisation, be it a tennis club, a church or even a political party, means accepting the majority view and rules of that organisation.

As an active member of the Party and an active trade unionist, I am convinced from the statements made at various GMC meetings, that many thousands of loyal Party members would have made the final break with the Party if the Parliamentary Labour Party had ignored the mass of expressed opinion from the Constituency Labour Parties to the National Executive. The indication given by the published letters appear to be a deliberate attempt to try to prove that the reverse is true.

Harry Kay,
Hon. Secretary
Dagenham Divisional
Labour Party

Sir.—Like my old colleague John Ford (letter Nov. 9) I first want to establish my "grass roots" origin before agreeing with him on the subject of Labour loyalty.

After years of working at

Stage struck

Sir.—I feel it is very wrong of you to jump Sir Bernard Miles, Sir John Clements and myself all together in denouncing the thrust stage of the Crucible, Sheffield, in such scathing terms as you quote. I think we all three had different things to say and these do not add up to a corporate or unanimous condemnation such as you describe.—Yours sincerely, Laurence Olivier.

Brighton,
Sussex.

A little knowledge...

Sir.—In your issue of November 8, you report the opinion expressed in the British Medical Journal that a "bicycle pump" device has been found satisfactory for the production of negative pressure—in a responsible hospital unit—for the termination of pregnancy by vacuum aspiration.

I would like to protest strongly against this opinion being published in the lay press. In Yugoslavia electric pumps have caused death by being wrongly connected up (in this country air suction pumps cannot—as far as I know blow—only suck). This is in my opinion a most dangerous principle to advertise.

Branch and Area level 1, too, became a member of the national executive of his Trade Union, served some years as President of my local Trades Council, did my stint of canvassing and leafletting before becoming Organising Secretary of my local Labour Party and a Labour Councillor on my Borough Council.

No wonder I suffered these past few months severe bouts of goodness watching the somnolence of the Wilsons, Castles and Callaghans whom I once almost idolised as coming nearest to my conception of international Socialists. Now, after almost fifty years continuous membership in the International Labour and Trade Union movement, I feel a stranger in a Labour Party lead by Enoch Wilson and Gerald Callaghan or a Barbara Castle who, in the Sunday chat programme "She and She" roused admiration for the Barbara Betts that was. How right John Ford is in "thanking whatever gods may be for the integrity of people like Roy Jenkins and Shirley Williams" (with whom he probably previously as often disagreed as I did) after one has watched the chairing by Ian Mikardo of the EEC debate at the recent Labour Party Conference.

I can't wait for the next Labour Rally in Trafalgar Square, when Harold Wilson, paraphrasing the late John F. Kennedy's "I am a Berliner" will proudly proclaim from the dais: "I am the first of the Little Englanders."—Yours faithfully, John J. Likier.

Thesford Road,
Luton, Beds.

Distressing

Sir.—I found Jill Tweedie's account of the Karman abortion technique quite fascinating. It is wonderful that the emotional stress on both doctor and patient can be reduced by this method, and that even the children can go along.

Perhaps the elimination of unnecessary emotional stress could be completed by taking the embryo home in a bottle, and keeping it on the mantelpiece, like an appendix? John Gillard Watson, 32 Beech Croft Road, Oxford.

I first used it as a successful technique on February 5, 1965, and made a film which was broadcast round the world by the Labor Foundation, Delaware. From this film the method became adopted in USA.

Dorothea Kerslake,
6 Kingsland,
Newcastle upon Tyne

LETTERS to the Editor

Unity hope

Sir.—I am sorry, but your recent leading article under the heading "Why unity is far away" is little more than a compilation of half-truths or features which without qualification cannot be accepted as facts by any unprejudiced person with the experience of having lived on both sides of the Border. It is all so typical of the muddled thinking on this side of the Irish Sea resulting in persistent fiddling while Ireland bleeds and burns. Although I deplore the unduly laboured distinction between Protestant and

Catholic—there are members of both religious persuasions in both political camps and in the silent majority who share the same aspirations, I can assure you that the Protestant minority in the Republic has never suffered at any level from discrimination which has been the sad experience of the Roman Catholic minority in the Six Counties. Likewise, under an all-party united Ireland Government, all classes and creeds would have equal rights. The modifying influence of those who have lived and worked happily together south of the border during the past 50 years is an adequate guarantee of that.

Fredrick R. Mitchell,
The Rectory,
Kirkbride, Carlisle,
Cumberland.

More letters, page 14

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Lin Piao—the conspirator or the victim?

JOHN GITTINGS on the Chinese puzzle surrounding the fate of Mao's successor



MAO (LEFT) AND LIN PIAO, CHINA COSSUP

CHINESE puzzle with the fate of Lin Piao, the former second-in-command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, has reached its climax. The question of whether or not the "ultra-left" Lin Piao has reached its climax, has reached its climax. The question of whether or not the "ultra-left" Lin Piao has reached its climax, has reached its climax. The question of whether or not the "ultra-left" Lin Piao has reached its climax, has reached its climax.

graced leaders, notably the former mayor of Peking, Peng Chen, and the former Army Chief of Staff, Lo Jui-ching, of having plotted a coup d'état. However, this story was denied on one occasion by Chou En-lai and it smacks more of Red Guard hyperbole than of reality.

Fourth, the political "line" in Chinese press and radio since Lin Piao's disappearance has not suggested a cataclysmic upheaval in the leadership as it did at various stages of the Cultural Revolution, but rather an intensification of existing trends. The campaign against the personality cult, against the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," and the insistence upon the need for "democratic centralism" and obedience to the Communist Party, had been steadily

increasing since the spring of this year. The counter-arguments can no longer be dismissed out of hand. First, there is no reason to suppose that Lin Piao himself should be held accountable for errors committed during the Cultural Revolution. It should also be borne in mind that the Army was the only institution in China which was not "purified" by the process of the Cultural Revolution, remaining largely exempt while it held the ring between rival factions.

Second, the absence from the scene of the Army Chief of Staff and other senior officers is accompanied by what amounts to a new "line" stressing the need for the Peoples' Liberation Army in particular to subordinate itself to party control. While a certain amount of such exhortation is routine, it is now being carried to unusual lengths. Lin Piao could well be held responsible for the errors, perhaps now regarded as crimes, committed by his subordinates.

One article in particular, broadcast by the radio station of Ninghsia Province on November 5, is hard to interpret other than as a direct attack on Lin Piao. Khrushchev, it argues, "pretentiously praised Stalin as the close friend and comrade-in-arms of the great Lenin." But, it continues, "it was precisely this Khrushchev who viciously denounced Stalin following the death of Stalin."



BARRY NORMAN

Cordon blues

BRITISH RAIL is to improve its catering on trains and in station buffets, which is not all good news. What happens now to those petrified sandwiches, those pale, obscene sausages, those tooth-shattering fairy cakes, those meat pies with contents as exciting as a mystery tour? You couldn't eat these things, you wouldn't want to, though some — impelled by unbearable hunger — have tried and even lived to show the scars. But embalmers were part of our artistic heritage, like the Victorians' wax fruit.

screamed till he was sick and the little Prime Minister threw ever such a nasty tantrum and wouldn't eat up his lovely rice pudding, while the little Leader of the Opposition covered his ears and said, "Stop them, oh, stop them, they're beastly."

MISCELLANY

ler cover

It is home territory, blue is abroad. A conical platitude, perhaps, but enough for laghan and his four comrades on their Party mission to a Ireland.

blindfold." Nicolson wrote, "and hits off each post with miraculous ease." Post No. 31, he shouts, "anything to report? And then off we chug to another dim post among the docks and wharves." And so to Woolwich for coffee and fish-cakes.

Of hash and human bondage

A British researcher yesterday drew a direct connection between the demand for drugs in Britain and other Western countries and an increasingly severe life for the peasantry of Afghanistan, whom he regards as serfs, or slaves.

in Afghanistan and its evil connections with the narcotics business. Mr Willey described how domestic slaves in Afghanistan might, if they were in bond to a reasonable master, have a much better life than their fellows. Those who were owned by a cruel or intolerant man were subject to whippings, torture, sexual assault if they were women, or castration if they were men, and death.

economy of Afghanistan would collapse if the illicit drugs trade were damaged, asserted yesterday that the ban on the growing of poppies for opium in Turkey had greatly increased demand in Afghanistan and was a god-send to the authorities.

narcotics industry are different. The work is done in secret. "What is happening in Afghanistan has a direct bearing on the problem of narcotics in this country. My experiences in Afghanistan show me that cannabis, too, is a hard drug and there is increasing medical evidence to support it. If it is true that the consumption of heroin is past its peak and that consumption of cannabis is on the increase, Afghanistan is in a good position to supply the market. We in the West all share a responsibility."

le course

amatis personae read the gift offer for the Eye. The monthly Middle East, which ent a melodramatic of editor yesterday, is represented by Lord n. Its chairman is Weidenfeld, the director Rupert Murdoch, and dmond de Rothschild mound Warburg hover financial wings with ks and Spencer Stieffs. Jimche, author, editor timate long ago of Orwell, has resigned asons of policy." He

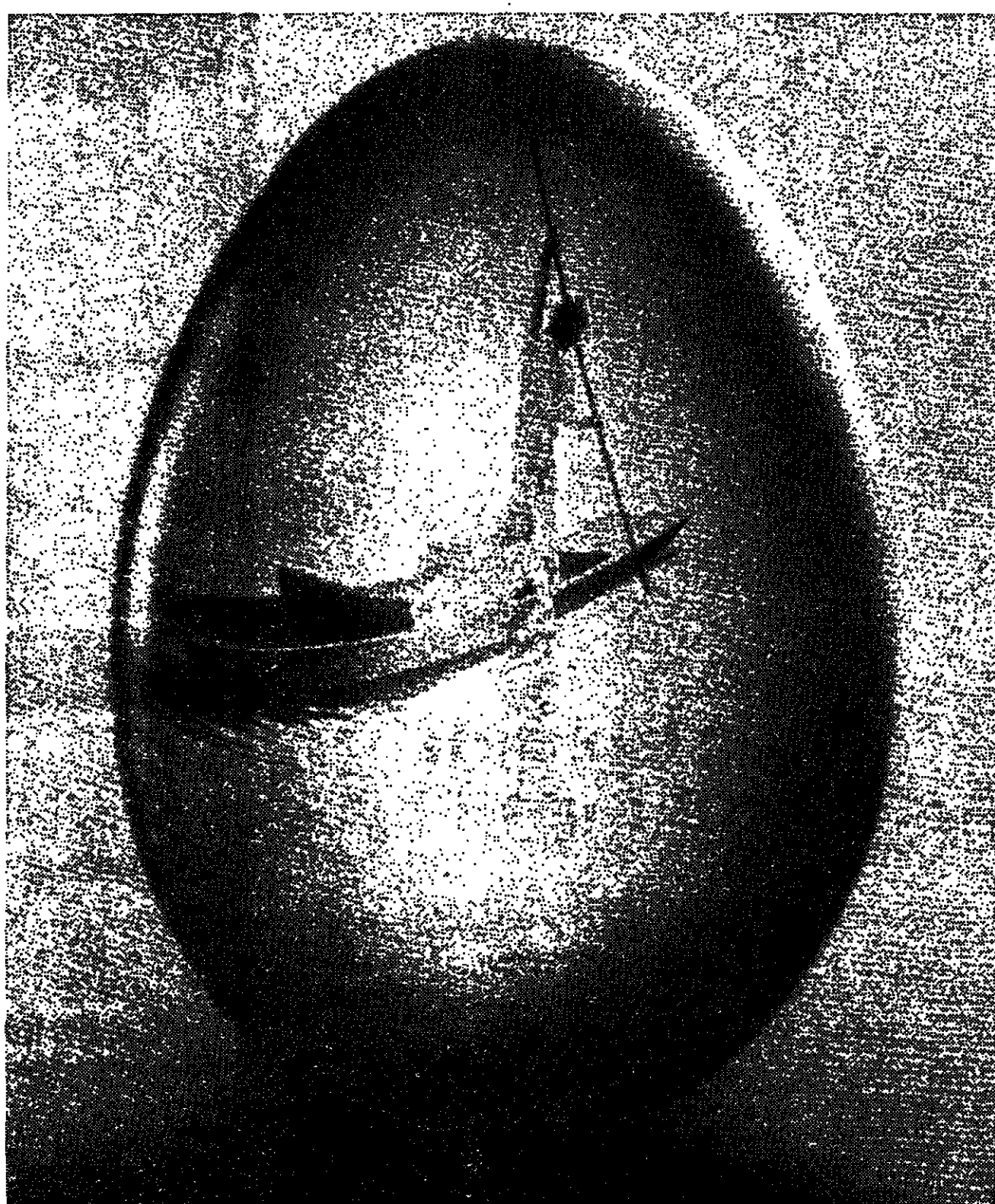
On the day of the swim, as the pleasure steamer took him, he thought, "No publicity today." He then heard: "Right ahead is the Hungerford Bridge, beyond is Rennie's Waterloo Bridge, on the left is the Savoy Hotel and Cleopatra's Needle. The gentleman swimming in the water is Mr A. P. Herbert, the well-known novelist." When he laughed, he said, he sank. He laughed and sank his way to Westminster.

JUDY HILLMAN in Milton Keynes on houses and industry

Paradise sought

THE urban output of Milton Keynes, Britain's brave new city of 250,000, may seem little thing in the ground to anyone who drops off the M1 into this part of North Buckinghamshire. Bletchley, Wolverton, and Stoney Stratford are much the same as before.

been asked to submit schemes for a 2-kilometre grid square for about 1,000 houses (both for sale and to rent), local shopping and schools. The firms include Bovis, who are using Ralph Erskine as their architect, and Taylor Woodrow, who have hired Norman Foster, whose solution for one job was to suggest a blow-up balloon building for extra office space, since it would be cheaper for the client than a more permanent extension that they believe they wanted. McAlpine are the third contender.



365 night a year The sleeper way

Regardless

IF THE GREAT contest for the Labour Deputy Leadership had been on the other side of the party fence, there would doubtless by now have been no need for a second ballot. Reggie Maundling stood down when Ted Heath nosed ahead, and so he would again. Labour does things differently. The democratic process triumphs, however, however. But not without contrary efforts. A very senior gentleman in the Labour hierarchy (not quite Harold Wilson) did in fact approach Michael Foot and suggest that he might withdraw now that Roy Jenkins was dry, if not actually home. Michael went away and thought about it. He came back and said, "No."

Aunt Elsie

BARCLAYS BANK, still clearly in the running for the anti-racists' Aunt Sally of the Year award, is the latest target of British supporters of the African National Congress. It was Elsie Ballot who first sparked their wrath. She chose to be remembered by the Elsie Ballot Scholarship for "South African-born young men of European descent." Not only that, the good lady provided for the young men to extend their two-year scholarship with a year among the racially integrated cloisters of Cambridge.

At the moment, there are 350 Wimpey houses under construction in the £5,500-£6,000 range (with an insistence on £55 per sq ft for landscaping to soften the impact of this particular English building style), 120 houses by Bryants in much the same price bracket and 24 by Lowndes at £10,000 plus. However, since research on average income levels shows that only 34 per cent of families in the South East can afford to buy the normal range of house, Milton Keynes is concentrating some of its expertise on the production of much cheaper homes for households earning less than £28 a week.

There is, of course, the question of people, the newcomers who will populate this brand new city. And, of course, the jobs to which they will come—always a difficulty in the South-east since Governments are bound to give priority to areas of much higher unemployment. The corporation now has about 7,000 jobs lined up for the next seven years, but needs as many again. It also sees that the area is very short of skilled building labour, and is working on a scheme to travel to the North-east and encourage some of the unemployed there to move down to the sunnier south to a new home and a new job, which, with so much building activity in the area, could last 20 years or more.

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ALMOST EVERY long stay mental hospital has a small group of them—elderly Polish refugees living out their lives with people suffering from a wide variety of mental disorders simply because there is nowhere else to send them. A nationwide survey has revealed that 1,400 Poles are permanent residents of mental hospitals and that most of them ought to be cared for in geriatric homes.

There are plenty of helpless old British people in a similar situation but the Poles seldom speak English, are entirely isolated without younger relatives and very often had their first taste of institutional life in a German concentration camp or in a Siberian prison compound. And the problem is likely to worsen rapidly. There are 150,000 Poles in Britain, enough to fill the town of Brighton, and most are over 50. The majority are without relatives and the Polish community leaders here, themselves mostly in their 60s, are anxiously trying to make provision for the many countrymen who will soon need care.

The Polish Ex-Combatants' Association, with its headquarters in Kensington, London, has recently paid off the last of the £12,000 it borrowed to buy a former RAF hutted camp near Pwllheli, in North Wales. This is home for 171 Polish refugees, about a third of them women. But the majority are still mentally active even though more than 30 are in their 80s. They keep their small rooms spotlessly clean and live with a sort of precision that identifies most of them as ex-soldiers.

Some of the women residents came to Britain to join sons who had taken English wives. Usually the language barrier was too much for both mother and daughter-in-law. Ironically the Welsh speaking domestic staff at the settlement usually pick up a working knowledge of Polish in a few months.

The Pwllheli residents are self-supporting in that they live on their combined old-age pensions. The Department of Health runs a 113-bed geriatric unit specially for Poles at Wrexham and another camp in Devon, SPK—the Ex-Combatants' Association has a hostel in London and hopes to open two day centres, and Polish communities in towns like Peterborough, Liverpool, and Halifax carry out what welfare work they can. But statistics gathered from mental hospitals by the British Council for Aid to Refugees has deeply disturbed the group of ex-officers and professional men who are the community leaders.

Welfare problems

Mr Stefan Soboniewski is responsible for welfare problems at SPK. He was a lawyer at the outbreak of war and was one of those who escaped from the Germans and Russians through Rumania. Most of the Polish Air Force escaped by this route and

Fourteen hundred Poles are permanent residents of British mental hospitals, and the number will grow. Malcolm Stuart reports on an ex-patriate community's problem

In the shadow of Dachau

were able to provide one fifth of the pilots who flew for the Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain. Mr Soboniewski joined the Polish army brigade which formed in France and was eventually evacuated to Britain. He finished the war as a major and as an exile with his wife and daughter still in Poland. His family were able to join him in London in 1957. The daughter he last saw as a three-month-old baby was a girl of 18 and she has now qualified as a doctor in Britain.

"I am one of the more fortunate people. Many simply do not know what happened to their families," said Mr Soboniewski. "A few people went back after the war but the majority who got out of Poland to fight the Germans came from the eastern part of the country. That, of course, is now part of Russia. It is bad enough to return to a communist Poland but to go to Russia would be unthinkable for most Poles."

Jan Wyzanski comes from a part of Poland that is now part of the Soviet Republic of Belorussia—from Brest Litok. He was a carpenter in 1939, a man of 35 with a wife and three young children. As an army reservist he was recalled to the artillery corps just before the Germans invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. His unit was leaving to defend Warsaw when they suddenly had to turn round in a vain attempt to fight the new enemy that came to "protect" them from



Left: the ex-RAF camp at Pwllheli, North Wales; right, the old town centre, Warsaw

the rear—Poland's ancient enemies, the Russians.

With a large portion of the Polish Army and most of the public officials from Russia's share of the defeated country, Mr Wyzanski was sent to Siberia. There he remained as a prisoner until the Germans broke the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact and turned on the Russians. Polish prisoners were invited to become soldiers again under General Anders. But they received little more food and hardly any equipment so Anders decided that his army would leave Russia to join the British forces in the Middle East. Amazingly the Russians let them go—120,000 men. They also allowed 30,000 Polish women and children to make their way to camps set up for them in India. Jan Wyzanski's family were not among them.

Visiting Poland

After the war, Mr Wyzanski worked for a while for the British Army, living in camp at Donington, Shropshire. Some of his compatriots are still there but Mr Wyzanski eventually settled in Peterborough and eventually got work as a carpenter at a hospital. Now he works for a jobbing builder.

He heard nothing of his family until 1957. He found that his wife and one of his children had died during a wartime bombing attack. His other son has made something of a life for himself in Russia

and by 1957 his daughter was married and living in Gdansk. She had visited her father on two occasions and Mr Wyzanski has visited Poland once.

"Quite a lot of people have been back for visits but there would be no point in my staying there. I would only be allowed to live in Poland if my daughter agreed to support me. She has asked me to live with her but she has a young family and not much room. As long as I can see them again I shall live here."

Most of the male residents at the Pwllheli camp were reservists who became members of General Anders's army. Some, however, were members of the Polish Home Army, captured at the time of the Warsaw uprising. They survived a year in a concentration camp.

The community leaders have not been taken to Poland. "For anyone who has taken a definite anti-Communist stand it would be potentially dangerous," said Mr Soboniewski. "I think most Poles accept now that they will not return. There is always hope that we will be free again but realistically few of us expect it to happen in our lifetime."

The problems of language have kept the Poles a remarkably close community although as Europeans hardly noticed by the population at large. Probably no more than 30 per cent have a good knowledge of English and they have ensured that they are not cut off from their British-born

children by running 120 Saturday schools to teach the Polish language, literature and history. They have their own daily paper with a circulation of 20,000 and new books are both written and published by Polish exiles. The Pwllheli settlement also serves as a Polish holiday camp.

"We are very much against the formation of any ghetto but we cannot forget that we are Poles," said Mr Soboniewski. Some professional men have been able to take up life again in this country and a few servicemen joined the British forces. One has recently retired as a rear admiral in the Royal Navy. Many, however, had to take jobs below their level of skill and are now ageing porters and messengers in many parts of the country.

Painful reminder

The 1,400 Poles who are permanent residents of mental hospitals are a pressing problem on the community but for the psychiatrically ill the National Health Service provides a special hospital, the Mableton Hospital, at Dartford, Kent. In the early days the staff at the hospital had to arrange to have the tall boilerhouse chimney removed because it reminded former concentration camp inmates of the incinerator block. But it is a tribute to the resilience of the Polish people that now only 40 per cent of the 211 beds are occupied by Poles. It

has now become the neurosis unit for the district.

Its Swiss-Polish physician superintendent has run the unit since the end of the war but now has only one other Polish doctor and six Polish nurses among his staff. "The problems have changed and have become more complex with the years," said Dr Bram. "Life is probably easier for the Poles who got right away from Europe. Here there must always be the knowledge that home is only a few hundred miles away."

Mableton Hospital is an even older hutted camp than the Pwllheli settlement. It was built for a smallpox epidemic in 1891 and was an American Army hospital in the First World War. But the patients have created beautiful gardens and a Catholic chapel from the most basic materials.

Most patients are able to leave within three to six months but Dr Bram's great problem is the lack of hostel accommodation for those able to work but in need of a protected home life.

"Of course none of our problems are unique to Poles alone and there is some reluctance to make much of them in view of the hospitality that Britain has given to so many refugees," said Dr Bram. "The problems I deal with here have solutions but there seems little solution to the problem of an ageing refugee population. How many geriatric hospitals and homes like that at Pwllheli can we realistically expect to obtain?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Approach to disarmament

Sir,—Your leading article, "Approach to Disarmament," (November 5), was timely as it focused attention on the arms race, when the environmental hazards of the Amchitka test were occupying a prime place in the news.

In response to the pressures of the environment lobby, the United States clearly went to very considerable lengths to prevent leaks of radiation. Time will tell whether they succeeded.

CND has always been concerned with the effects of radiation; in fact, we owe our existence to the early protests against testing; but we are also concerned with the effects such tests have on the arms race.

The arguments advanced for such tests contain strong elements of a desire to secure prestige and an improved bargaining position at the conference table.

Your article correctly criticised the Russian for the continued development of offensive nuclear weapons, and the French for opposing mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe, but it made no suggestion of anything that Britain could or should do to further disarmament, and surely this must be our main concern.

Now that both the Russians and the Americans have had their "big bang" is it not time that Britain, which played an important part in securing the Partial Test Ban Treaty, use its full diplomatic influence, to secure a comprehensive test ban, which would at least put some brake on the nuclear arms race. The nuclear powers have an obligation under the make efforts to reverse the nuclear arms race. It was on this understanding that many non-nuclear States signed the Treaty.

By pressing for a comprehensive treaty and at the same time declining any new nuclear arms development itself, Britain would be making a serious contribution to world disarmament, as well as honouring its treaty obligations. — Yours sincerely,

Dick Nettleton,
General Secretary
Campaign for Nuclear
Disarmament,
14 Gray's Inn Road,
London WC1.

Parish priests on new opinion

Sir,—Robert Nowell (Nov. 8) could have added that conservative Catholic bishops and priests strongly fear that merely to acknowledge unorthodox opinions on contraception, divorce, priestly celibacy, Catholic schooling, etc., among the brethren would lead to a falling away of those orthodox and unquestioning laymen on whom they so rely for maintaining "churchy" affairs, especially at parish level.

A parish priest has more freedom of action, is subject to less parishioner control, and shoulders more administrative burdens (especially schools) than most other vicars and ministers. He needs dutiful lay assistance and the lack of democratic lay councils means

that this comes from the more "responsible" (i.e. traditionally dutiful) Catholics.

It is one thing to "explain" liturgical changes to them from the pulpit, quite another to allow free discussions in which they are required to defend their received teachings and beliefs against unorthodox views. I know of one Yorkshire parish where the priest permitted discussion groups about contraception, but refused to attend himself on the grounds that not only was his own traditional position well known but also that attendance might seem to sanction views that were not the official teaching of his Church!

He is more liberal than many who have banned discussion and

Catholic newspapers discuss such matters from a parish level that acknowledges diversity of opinion and arguments must begin. Both traditional and modern arguments must get a fair hearing, so that laymen of shades of opinion know they believe what they hear.

It is the meaty-mouthed and blandness of the paucity of loyal supporters, that has most to hinder acknowledgement of unorthodox views by the bishops.—Yours,

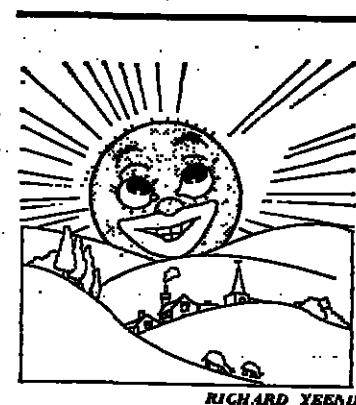
(Dr) Michael Walker,
29 Marchmont Road,
Edinburgh.

Some rural splendours

Sir,—I wonder whether any member of the Hambledon Council Planning Committee has, in the clear light of day and conscience, considered the implication of John Windsor's record of one of the reasons for refusing permission for Winkworth Hall to be used as a hostel for overseas students: "The number of students would create too great an impact in the Surrey hills area which is of outstanding natural beauty."

Most people consider that man is the crown of Nature, but it would seem that the committee would apply this only to those who are not students—or could it be only to those students whose skins are white? It may be that I read too much between the lines, but I find it difficult to think of any other reasons why Winkworth Hall (itself a building of peculiar ugliness), already adapted as a house of studies for a religious community, should not be as suitable for a hall of residence of one of our universities.

The Sisters of St Joseph of Peace have generously offered their property and its contents at far below their market price; the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Surrey, the British Council, the Zebra Trust, the Bishops of Guildford and of Arundel and Brighton and



RICHARD YEOMAN

many others have given their influence, time and money without stint: is it not possible for the committee to reconsider their decision and have the satisfaction of sharing the beauty of their countryside with educated people of other lands? If this is not done then I am afraid that many of us will endorse Canon Neale's judgment when he says that "this accommodation problem is a human situation (which) doesn't seem to be part of their thinking."—Yours,

P. J. H. Carpenter,
National Chaplain,
Catholic International
Student Centre,
41 Holland Park,
London W11 3RP.

Buying a church

Sir,—I was disturbed to find the report from Mr Charles Correspondent (November) concerning the suggestion that the Church of England may preserve hundreds of churches as a Humanist I deplore ideas of the State subsidise places of worship irrespective of whether it be on an denominational basis and particularly in view of the resources available to the Church Commissioners.

There can be no doubt that the large number of churches both urban and rural, which have become redundant, numerous congregations are in this respect that the efforts of the British Churches House Trust in redeveloping some of these churches are to be commended. Similarly so in the case of the Hereford Diocese which has recently put six redundant churches on the market received more than 800 inquiries for them.

While we should endeavour preserve many of these buildings for their architectural features and as part of national heritage it must borne in mind that they have a variety of functions of than as places of worship. Yours faithfully,

7 Bakers Road,
Eastbourne,
Sussex.

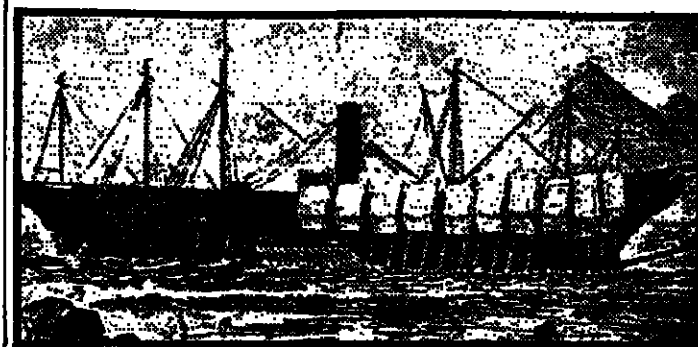
I. Berris

More of today's letters on Page 12

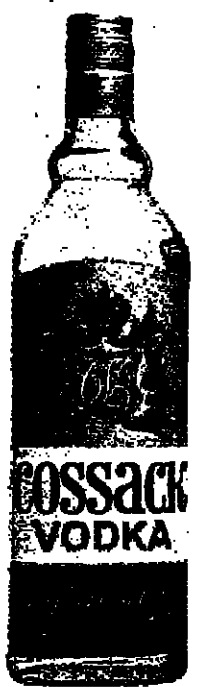
HIGH SEAS, HIGH JINKS

NEXT WEEK in Guardian Extra: John O'Callaghan on the saga of the Great Britain (left), the ship which put Britain ahead of America on the high seas, but not without hazards and high jinks.

A view from the Terrace: Alan Watkins down at the House.



IT'S BEEN WONDERFUL,
REALLY WONDERFUL.....!
BUT HOW WILL IT SEEM IN THE
COLD LIGHT OF MORN'?



The morning after
should be just as beautiful as the night before.
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OVERPLAN

Age-deal
insurance
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LONDON

Electric
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Government may soon
to ask the
Electricity Generating
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any Meeting

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ORTLAND
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IMITED

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has been associated
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and its chairman for
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business in his retire-

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the past year. This
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our Works' Organi-
unusually mild winter
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on work and enabled
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to achieve the sale
-virtually the whole of
-any's capacity.
-past year production
-continued to rise, and
-fore the close of our
-year the industry
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-a rising costs and to
-ore reasonable margin
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-tal after the very low
-turn in the years 1967
-hen at one stage the
-margin fell as low as
-rate completely dis-
-new investment.
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-with £742,858 in the
-year, an increase of
-After tax the figures
-5,018 and £531,358
-bly - an increase of

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last amount last year
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-ased from 5% to 7½%
-now proposed that the
-vidend be increased
-to 12½% making
-for the year 20%
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-no further change in
-rices in the ensuing
-months. Since then the
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-necessary increases
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-s virtually frozen until
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-e increase in selling
-ay May, 1971, may be
-ably eroded by the
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-financial year. Never-
-it is anticipated that
-le profits will be made
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-n in building and con-
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-are not severe.
-again I would express
-ks to employees at all
-r their contribution in
-s these record results.
-ade Cement Limited.
-bblesdale Company
-s to achieve record
-s and profits which are
-at extent reflected in an
-ad dividend on our
-ent in that Company. I
-record my appreciation
-very good efforts.
-retiring directors, Mr.
-Carr and Mr. John
-were re-elected and the
-re-appointed.

the big
drop-out

RESIGNATIONS at board and
senior management level in the
First National Finance Corporation
threaten to turn into a
flood. Mr John Gallacher's
departure after a such a short
stay was the biggest shock, but
there have hardly stayed much
longer.

Mr Gallacher joined the
main board a month ago amid
great ballyhoo, leaving a
managing directorship at United
Dominions Trust to come and
head FNFC's banking, leasing,
insurance and controller's
departments.

As one of Mr Pat Matthews's
top lieutenants he was given the
incentive of fat share options.
Now he leaves quietly to go into
business in his own.

Two other resignations which
have received little publicity are
those of Mr David Black, who
resigned some weeks ago,
though he has only just left
and Mr Eeronson from the pro-
perty development side.

First hint of economic revival—but basic industry misses out

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The first glimmer of a revival in industrial production appeared yesterday amid a welter of economic indicators which, however, still present a confused picture of activity in the economy.

According to the Department of Trade and Industry, industrial output, especially manufacturing, rose in September, but whether this is a cuckoo heralding the revival of the economy or simply a lame duck is not yet clear.

Other figures released yesterday suggest conflicting trends. In September refrigerator sales (up 31 per cent on last year) and colour televisions (more than 100 per cent) continue to reflect the instant effects of the Barber measures in July, but steel output in October was more than 10 per cent down on September and 23 per cent down on last year. Steel consumption is at its lowest level for four years.

So how can the economy be on the move if no one is ordering steel? People in the industry say they see no sign of a general upturn in spite of the known buoyancy in certain sectors such as consumer durables and motor car manufacturing.

The electricity industry, which should be among the first to see any signs of an increase in production as companies use more power, also claims there is no sign of an upturn.

The key to this puzzle is contained in another set of figures published yesterday which show that stocks of steel held by consumers and merchants continued to fall in the third quarter. This was in addition to a reduction of stocks and work in progress by steel-using industries like motor manufacturing and consumer durable firms.

Companies and stockholders all over the country are reluctant to order any extra steel until they have cleared their current holdings to the bone. There is still some way to go in the cycle since steel stocks are now estimated at 14.5 weeks'—of admittedly unusually low—consumption.

Although steel economists see no sign of an immediate upturn, they admit that when it happens it could be very sudden. A combination of rising demand and the end of the mammoth de-stocking cycle could bring the orders flooding back.

However, so far the demand

Dollar under fire on Connally reports

The dollar came under renewed pressure in foreign exchange markets yesterday as reports came in that the US Treasury Secretary, Mr John Connally, was holding out for a far bigger revaluation of the yen than previously canvassed.

This led to sharp gains in the guilder and the D-Mark in late dealings in Europe and in London spot sterling jumped eight points to close 10 points up on the day at \$2.4934. Earlier, the pound had moved with narrow limits around its opening level of 2.4926.

Forward sterling lost ground quite sharply as the spot rate improved and at the close most positions were showing net losses on the day after showing a steadily improving trend until late in the afternoon.

The six-month sterling premium was cut back five points to just over 30 points.

The D-mark firmed up against sterling in late deals and closed with a net gain of one pfennig at 3.3375. The guilder was also firm at 8.3300.

	Closing	Market	Closing
New York	2.4934	2.4934	2.4934
London	2.4934	2.4934	2.4934
Frankfurt	2.4934	2.4934	2.4934
Paris	2.4934	2.4934	2.4934
Geneva	2.4934	2.4934	2.4934
Zurich	2.4934	2.4934	2.4934

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 2.55-2.60. Investment dollar premium 15% per cent (investor 20% per cent).

	Forward	Rate
New York	0.14c to 0.15c discount	
London	0.14c to 0.15c discount	
Frankfurt	0.14c to 0.15c discount	
Paris	0.14c to 0.15c discount	
Geneva	0.14c to 0.15c discount	
Zurich	0.14c to 0.15c discount	

Bank rate decision does not convince

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

THE DECISION not to change the Bank rate did not sound convincing to an expectant market yesterday.

Prices of gilts moved ahead on the not unreasonable assumption that next week, or sometime soon would do just as well. The latest trade figures still suggest consumer reluctance to spend, and still lower interest rates might now be the only answer.

Rates are coming down in several countries, and Britain may soon start attracting hot money seeking the best rate going.

Fourth cut

Sweden cut its bank rate yesterday for the fourth time this year, by another half a point to 5 per cent. Earlier this year it stood at 7 per cent, the highest it had been for 40 years.

Australian rates have also been coming down and United States banks have all been reducing their prime rates either outright, or by floating them.

The second bank to follow Barclays in lowering its base rate to 4½ per cent was Morgan Guarantees. The other major British banks have so far been able to withstand the competition from Barclays, and are keeping their base rate at 5 per cent.

Wall Street

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued their rapid decline yesterday when the Dow Jones index dropped 11.24 points to 814.91.

Another way in which Gilt-

No Eurocode problem

THE EUROPEAN Communities Commission has completed a proposal to harmonise and, in many cases, strengthen the rules for annual financial reporting by public and private companies in the EEC.

The proposal is aimed at removing differences in practice between public and private companies and at improving and codifying what information is reported.

The 51-point proposal is being sent to the EEC Council of Ministers for approval. It will probably be discussed for three years or more before being implemented, officials say, but ultimate approval is expected.

Officials from national governments, who must ultimately approve it, assisted in its preparation. Better unified rules for the presentation of company results would help analysts

in their comparisons and, in determining the influence on the economy of firms in different countries.

In many cases, West German rules appear to have been taken as a model, for Bonn requirements on most aspects are considered the strongest in the EEC. However, West Germany does not require much reporting by private companies. British rules were also used for some points in the proposal, which, officials said, should not pose big problems for British firms.

Britain and the other candidate countries are expected to be EEC members by the time the rules are put into effect. British officials were consulted in the final stages of preparation of the document, and they raised no major objections.

The full text of the proposal was not immediately available.

but is expected to be published shortly. Officials gave an outline of its more important elements.

At present privately owned firms in most EEC countries are not obliged to publish annual reports. But the commission proposal would require all firms with annual sales of more than £800,000, with assets of more than £400,000, or with more than 100 employees to publish their results.

In accounts, income would be divided according to whether it comes from operations, financial transactions or extraordinary dealings. Companies would also be required to disclose shareholdings of more than 10 per cent in other firms, and to include the results for the previous year in their annual reports.

By Robert Frinsky of AP-Dow Jones.

Giltspur set for dominant role in merged J. Coral

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Giltspur Investments, one of Mr Maxwell Joseph's many enterprises, will be the biggest single shareholder in bookmaker J. Coral Holdings under terms announced yesterday for Coral's takeover of Curzon House Investments, the gaming club group.

Giltspur owns 74 per cent of Curzon and by accepting Coral paper it expects to finish up with around 27 per cent of the enlarged Coral capital — or some 3 per cent more than the families of Mark Lane and Coral. Within two years it is "odds on" that Giltspur will have a controlling interest, a Coral director said last night.

This could be effected in a number of ways but the Coral director suggested that the most likely course was Giltspur's role as effective underwriter for planned takeovers.

Another way in which Gilt-

spur could boost its interest to a controlling one would be for Mr Joseph as chairman of Grand Metropolitan Hotels, his master company, to sell Coral GM's betting shop interests. These are considerable and take in the City Tote chain acquired by Mecca before Mecca was taken over by GM.

Such a course would also be in the best interests of all concerned for at the moment Mr Joseph — effectively in control of both betting chains — faces a possible conflict of interests when deciding on expansion matters.

Meanwhile there is no way of assessing the real merits of the deal announced yesterday as neither party will release the profit forecasts that they have been working on when compiling the terms. "No dilution" is the only guide. Curzon fore-

casts a "substantial" jump in interim profit, not surprising given the new gaming laws, and further ahead the benefits from the reopening of Crockfords.

Terms are three Coral shares for every two Curzon, with a cash alternative of 300p a share for the 26 per cent of Curzon not owned by Giltspur.

Neither Coral nor Giltspur would say last night how the groundwork for the merger was prepared. "It is just sort of crystalliser," said Mr Alan Fowler, managing director of Giltspur.

Coral Holdings, of course, was formed only a few months ago by Mark Lane acquiring J. Coral in the face of bitter resistance by counter-bidder Ladbroke. As the enlarged Coral group will be the biggest gaming company in the country, Ladbroke's story suggests that Ladbroke's Mr Cyril Stein will waste little time in trying to bridge the gap.

CITY COMMENT

FNFC

The big drop-out

RESIGNATIONS at board and senior management level in the First National Finance Corporation threaten to turn into a flood. Mr John Gallacher's departure after a such a short stay was the biggest shock, but there have hardly stayed much longer.

Mr Gallacher joined the main board a month ago amid great ballyhoo, leaving a managing directorship at United Dominions Trust to come and head FNFC's banking, leasing, insurance and controller's departments.

As one of Mr Pat Matthews's top lieutenants he was given the incentive of fat share options. Now he leaves quietly to go into business in his own.

Two other resignations which have received little publicity are those of Mr David Black, who resigned some weeks ago, though he has only just left and Mr Eeronson from the property development side.

There are rumours of another impending resignation at main board level, and some senior executives are known to be negotiating to join competitors.

The explanation offered by First National's secretary-director Mr L. Maxted, is that the pace is too hot. Many individualistic executives also find it difficult to fall in with the big company set-up of FNFC, and the company's success is bound to attract poaching from jealous competitors.

The real danger sign would be if Mr Pat Matthews started disengaging himself from the group. So far he has resigned from the board of Rendham, a property offshoot.

LONDON WEEKEND

Unprofitable feature

FIGHTING one's way through the London Weekend Television accounts reveals that the value LWT currently places on its investment in Television International Operations is of the order of £350,000 to £400,000. Television International Opera-

tions is the company formed by the merger of LWT's former subsidiary Interrel and Television Recordings, in which the Crown Agents had a substantial stake.

No exact figure for the value is given in the accounts, however.

The Crown Agents half stake in Television International Operations is held by a company called Burcup. LWT wrote off £400,000 of its total investment in its share of the Television International Operations, but this does not mean that Burcup—and the Crown Agents—have now to make any similar write-off on their share.

The Crown Agents have probably lost something of the order of £200,000 over the course of their investment in Television Recordings.

BEECHAM'S

Bitter pill analysis

THE STOCK market, which has long looked to Beecham Group as one of the bedrocks of the industrial sector, became a little suspicious that the company's growth was slowing up when it announced its 1970-1 results last May.

Now interim figures—published yesterday—show that instead of the usual 15 per cent increase, profits are up just over 10 per cent to £17.2 million pre-tax and 12 per cent up at £18.8 million on the attributable level.

This is in spite of a 22 per cent increase in sales to £108 million and for the first time in six months contributions from S. E. Massengill Group (bought for £23 million last year), from Fischer (cost £13 million), and from the previous minority shareholding in Beecham Inc. (cost £6 million).

The all-important question now is whether this is just a small hiccup in Beecham's highly impressive progress or signs that the growth of this giant pharmaceutical, cosmetics, and toiletries group is beginning to level off.

The stock market was clearly worried and marked the shares down 17p to 306½ although they later recovered 5p to close at 308½p.

The profit slowdown is almost entirely due to the US starting

up costs and problems at the group's new £4 millions antibiotic factory in Belgium.

In the S there has been no growth whatsoever. This, the company says, is partly a result of the recession over there which has held back sales and also because of the inevitable disruption caused by merging the Beecham and the Massengill sales force.

At the company's annual meeting in July Sir Ronald Edwards, chairman, warned that the benefits of the Massengill acquisition would not show through till the second half. Meanwhile for the six months Massengill appears to have just paid for its financing costs.

Elsewhere the group has been able to maintain its organic growth and business in the X has been particularly good although there have been no price increases for pharmaceuticals.

Beecham's growth next year will depend to a large extent on Massengill and the US but meanwhile substantial profits of £21 millions for the current year look reasonable. This would bring the price earnings ratio down to just under 21 which would seem a fair assessment.

Eternal gains?

THE CHURCH is busy chasing the moneylenders back into the temple—the Church of England in Australia said yesterday that it intends to raise £3 million on the Sydney Stock Exchange. The stock will be secured by some of the church's surplus assets, as it is taking out first mortgages on church properties in the Sydney area.

There is not much doubt that the issue will be oversubscribed, as the stock may well have certain fringe benefits. Jesus saves, and would have a hard job indeed getting a better rate than the 9 per cent for ten years the church is offering. And there is always the possibility of preferential treatment when we all go to the big boardroom in the sky.

Wall Street's overnight tumble set off a reaction in the London stock market yesterday and the FT All-share Index dipped 0.83 points to 174.24.

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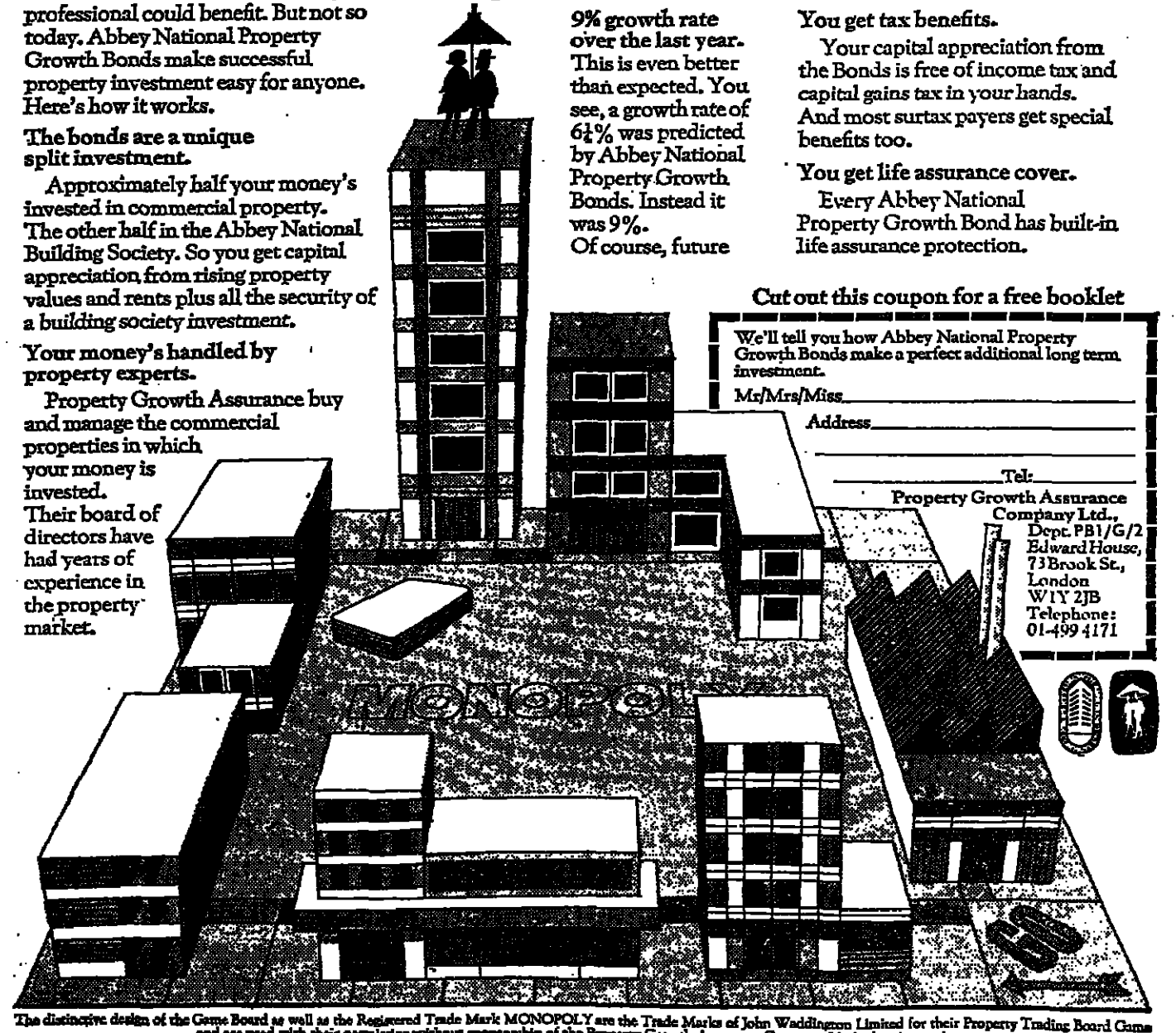
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£900,000 loss by Redman Heenan

Announcing a £946,000 loss after interest charges of £146,000 for the first six months to March 31, 1971, the directors of Redman Heenan International state that immediate steps are being taken to restore the group's profitability.

Under the executive direction of Mr Angus Murray, who was appointed as deputy chairman and chief executive on July 27 this year, and Mr E. B. Spencer, who joined the board at the same time as Mr Murray, comprehensive reorganisation plans to consolidate operations are in the course of development.

One of these first steps is the appointment of a new managing director for Redman Heenan Froude Limited, one of the group's major subsidiaries at Worcester, who will shortly be taking up his post.

The directors state that although the programme of reorganisation is already being implemented, it cannot be completed for some time.

Funds squeeze threat to chemical plant

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

The chemical industry is facing serious long-term difficulties in financing technological development and new capacity, the Chemical Industries Association was told yesterday by its president, Mr John Townsend.

Cash flow had dwindled "to an extent which will make it difficult to finance modernisation and new investment on the scale to which we have become accustomed," he told the annual meeting. This was in spite of many economies and a fall of 12,000 in employment in the industry to 460,000.

He said surplus capacity was appearing, particularly in certain heavy organic chemicals and their products, and surpluses in key chemicals on an international scale would be a major factor affecting the next year or two. These difficulties were a strong reason for considering again methods for building new chemicals capacity in a "more orderly fashion."

In fact, last week ICI, Fisons and Shellstar agreed to exchange information on their fertiliser business and there is already a certain amount of co-operation on bulk chemicals investment—especially ethylene—to avoid the problems created when individual plants produce a sizeable part of total market requirements. Changes in the restrictive practices law have made such co-operation more acceptable.

Among the chemical industry's present problems is the difficulty of raising prices at a time when international competition is fierce. Although the industry could probably justify raising prices by more than the 5 per cent freeze, it finds it cannot do so.

Mr Townsend, who is a director of ICI, said the industry had been hit by increases in raw material costs quite outside the control of industry or Government in this country. He warned that companies would have to seek price increases but admitted that this depended on international competition.

He added that "further changes of costs of the order of magnitude we have encountered during the last two years without compensating movements in prices" would lead to trouble.

Some companies had "not surprisingly" had to postpone or rephase major schemes. Although there were now signs of a more hopeful view being taken on investment in some UB business circles, this did not yet extend to chemicals.

Philips Lamps set for recovery?

Margins of Philips Lamps, the Dutch electrical giant, are still being squeezed, but although the results for the first nine months of 1971 are dismal, the third quarter figures suggest that the group may be pulling round.

Sales for the third quarter increased from 3.64 million florins to £13.99 million, but the trading profit dropped from £11.28 million to £11.24 million. This, however, is a smaller rate of decline than the two previous quarters. After all, the profit works out at £1.48 million, against £1.81 million.

In the first nine months sales increased from £110.46 million to £115.45 million, while the trading profit declined from £999 million to £1728 million. The net attributable profit for the nine months slipped from £1532 million to £1514 million.

Unit material and fuel costs had been rising at an annual rate of 15 per cent, although 1971 might be better.

Petrocarbon Developments, a Birmah group company, has signed a contract with Polimex, a Czechoslovakian company, to manufacture a plant to produce a polymer material for use in the US, which developed Corfam but eventually withdrew from the market, is associated with the plant.

The plant will be built at the Proton Works, Plock, Poland, and will include both existing and new equipment taken from the Du Pont factory at Old Hickory, Tennessee, and new equipment to be supplied by Petrocarbon.

Petrocarbon will also be responsible for detailed engineering, construction supervision, and commissioning of the plant.

Boots shares leap 12p after results

In the recent erratic market, the shares of the Boots Company, the nation's largest chemist chain, have been bobbing about the year's high. They leaped 12p to 216p yesterday following first half results which continued the new growth trend which started in 1969-70.

The interim dividend, which is being raised by one point to 8 pence, is backed by a 30 per cent jump from £10.7 million to £13.9 million, in the pre-tax profit.

Boots has been active in the battle to keep prices down, but margins have widened in the wake of rationalisation, and it is reasonable to assume that further gains have flowed from the integration of the Timothy Whites which was brought into the group three years ago. The latest figures also include the David Rabot Group, acquired last October and the Crookes Group, absorbed in August this year.

Pre-tax profit of Gateway Securities, the Bristol grocery group, increased by 49 per cent to £296,000 for the six months ended September. Sales were 27 per cent up at £9.4 million.

The interim dividend goes up from an equivalent of 11 pence to 12 pence. The directors explain that the higher earnings reflect the move to larger size stores and improved warehouse and distribution facilities.

Cook and Watts losses cut

Though Cook and Watts, textile manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, reports another loss, the group may be pulling round.

Sales were slightly lower at £4,882,000 in the six months to June 30, but the pre-tax loss has been cut to £133,000, against £250,000 last time.

The directors point out that the second half is the group's busiest period and with some benefits of reorganisation beginning to be realised, they look for an improved result for the year.

Benn Brothers cash in on HQ

Benn Brothers, the publishing group, has accepted an offer subject to contract, of £1.96 million for the leasehold interest in its head office in Bouverie House, Fleet Street. Completion will be delayed until alternative accommodation has been secured, but it is due by December 1972.

The book value of the lease is £222,696 and the sale will result in a liability which will not be ascertained until the plans for alternative accommodation have been settled. Proposals for utilising the proceeds of the sale within the group are being studied.

Severe setback for John Harper

John Harper has had a severe setback. The interim dividend has been cut by one point to 6 pence following a slump from £165,157 to £45,688 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to October 3.

The lower profit stems from a continued reduction in demand for castings for use in the last annual report. The directors add that although there are signs of increasing business confidence this has not been reflected in orders, but an upturn is hoped for shortly.

Higher earnings by Grampian TV

Better pre-tax profit, increased sales of TV advertising time, and an interim dividend were announced yesterday by Grampian Television.

The pre-tax profit for the half-year ended August 31 was £58,531 compared with £20,217 for the corresponding period last year.

Captain Iain Tennant, the chairman, reported to directors that the improvement in advertising revenue which first became evident early in 1971 continued throughout the summer, and the sale of advertising time increased by 12 per cent.

The commencement of colour transmissions on September 30 would cause a slight rise in operating costs and expenditure on local programming had been significantly increased.

If the favourable trend continued, as seemed probable, it was expected that the profit for the second half of the current financial year would be at least equal to that of the first half, said Captain Tennant.

An interim dividend of 7½ pence less tax in respect of the financial year ending February 29, 1972, was declared, compared with nothing in the corresponding period last year.

The dividend will be payable on capital as increased by its recent one-for-one free scrip issue and is equivalent to 15 pence on the original share capital.

Lamson closing Italian offshoot

Lamson Industries has decided to place the wholly-owned Italian subsidiary Paragon Italia Sp A—in voluntary liquidation. The company was formed in 1970 and was financed to the extent of about £500,000 by Lamson.

The greater part of this has been lost and Lamson has decided to withdraw rather than continue with an investment which shows no sign of becoming profitable. In the first half of 1971 Paragon made a trading loss of £40,000. Its trading loss for 1971 up to the date of liquidation is not expected to exceed £120,000.

Warburg finance for car parks

Manchester Corporation has completed with merchant banker S. G. Warburg and Co. an agreement for two car parks to be constructed in Church Street and Garside Street.

The funds, amounting to more than £1 million, will be provided by Barclays Bank (London and International) and S. G. Warburg and Co.

Baxters push up sales

The interim dividend of Baxters (Butchers) is being raised to the equivalent of 3.2 pence to 4 pence. The forecast for the year is not less than 3 pence, making a total of at least 13 pence, against 12 pence last year.

At the half-way stage, a 11.6 per cent rise to £10.4 million in sales has produced a 55 per cent increase to £544,000 in the pre-tax profit. With trading in the current year continuing at a "satisfactory level" the outlook seems bright.

Good recovery by Muirhead

Muirhead, the electrical and mechanical engineering group, achieved a sharp turn-round during 1970-71. The 3 per cent dividend compared with only 1 per cent last time and 14 per cent for 1968-69.

An 8.8 per cent rise to £8.09 million in sales has a pre-tax profit of £246,000, against a mere £42,000 in 1969-70.

Equities gloomy but gilt push up

Wall Street's overnight point tumble sparked off a sell-off, and with Ben disappointing interim emerging around mid-day, falls among leading shares quickly extended.

The statement from the local Industries' Association added to the gloom: selling was not large, running to several pence dominated in most sectors.

News of further falls in the early trading of half a dozen by the FT index was down 406.2.

In stark contrast with the gloom, a demand on hopes of a cut in Bank rate. Spurred by the US Federal Reserve and the Swedish Bank, early rises ranged to about 100 points.

After reading slightly, "no change" decision in the early trading of half a dozen by the FT index was down 406.2.

The first-half profits down at Beechams lopped from the share price at (after 305p).

The report of serious selling growth in the early trading of half a dozen by the FT index was down 406.2.

Among the bright spots, Boots' jump of 12p to 216p, after Wednesday's slump on the third-quarter figures.

House of Fraser, 24, fell by 6 pence, in textiles, 11, 117, dropped four of 1 day's drop rise.

CLOSING PRICES Account November 12 Settlement November 23

British Funds		Duffon.....		442	100	BPF Inds.....		178 1/2	-1	Compton W.		35	100	GUS Ord.....		409	100
Transports	99 1/2	99 1/2	Gulf Oil.....	289	100	BTR Lgnt.....	81 1/2	100	Concrete	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Electricity	100 1/2	100 1/2	Gulf Mkt.....	289	100	S Blackm.....	270	100	Concrete (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Gas	101 1/2	101 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Telecom	102 1/2	102 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Public Utilities	103 1/2	103 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Food	104 1/2	104 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Chemicals	105 1/2	105 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Textiles	106 1/2	106 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Metals	107 1/2	107 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Engineering	108 1/2	108 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Finance	109 1/2	109 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Insurance	110 1/2	110 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Real Estate	111 1/2	111 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Government	112 1/2	112 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Foreign	113 1/2	113 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Commodities	114 1/2	114 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Art	115 1/2	115 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Collectibles	116 1/2	116 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Antiques	117 1/2	117 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Books	118 1/2	118 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Records	119 1/2	119 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Stamps	120 1/2	120 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Coins	121 1/2	121 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Shares	122 1/2	122 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Bonds	123 1/2	123 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Options	124 1/2	124 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Derivatives	125 1/2	125 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Commodities	126 1/2	126 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Art	127 1/2	127 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Collectibles	128 1/2	128 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Antiques	129 1/2	129 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Books	130 1/2	130 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Records	131 1/2	131 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Stamps	132 1/2	132 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Coins	133 1/2	133 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Shares	134 1/2	134 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Bonds	135 1/2	135 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Options	136 1/2	136 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Derivatives	137 1/2	137 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Commodities	138 1/2	138 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Art	139 1/2	139 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Collectibles	140 1/2	140 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Antiques	141 1/2	141 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Books	142 1/2	142 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Records	143 1/2	143 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Stamps	144 1/2	144 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Coins	145 1/2	145 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Shares	146 1/2	146 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Bonds	147 1/2	147 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Options	148 1/2	148 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Derivatives	149 1/2	149 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Commodities	150 1/2	150 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Art	151 1/2	151 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Collectibles	152 1/2	152 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Antiques	153 1/2	153 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Books	154 1/2	154 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Records	155 1/2	155 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Stamps	156 1/2	156 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Coins	157 1/2	157 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Shares	158 1/2	158 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Bonds	159 1/2	159 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Options	160 1/2	160 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Derivatives	161 1/2	161 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Commodities	162 1/2	162 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Art	163 1/2	163 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Collectibles	164 1/2	164 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Antiques	165 1/2	165 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Books	166 1/2	166 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Records	167 1/2	167 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Stamps	168 1/2	168 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Coins	169 1/2	169 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	100
Shares	170 1/2	170 1/2	Hammer.....	289	100	Baird (WV).....	179 1/2	100	Coal (N)	87 1/2	100	Green & Co.	187	100	Gr & Thos.	187	

s leap
results

Connally calls for more talks with Japan

By TOM TICKELL

US Secretary of the Treasury, Mr John Connally, called for a new round of talks with senior Japanese Ministers within six weeks after his discussions yesterday.

In a press conference he declared that there was a chance of solving the world's monetary problems by the end of the year, but he said he had not expected entirely on this. He said he had not expected entirely on this.

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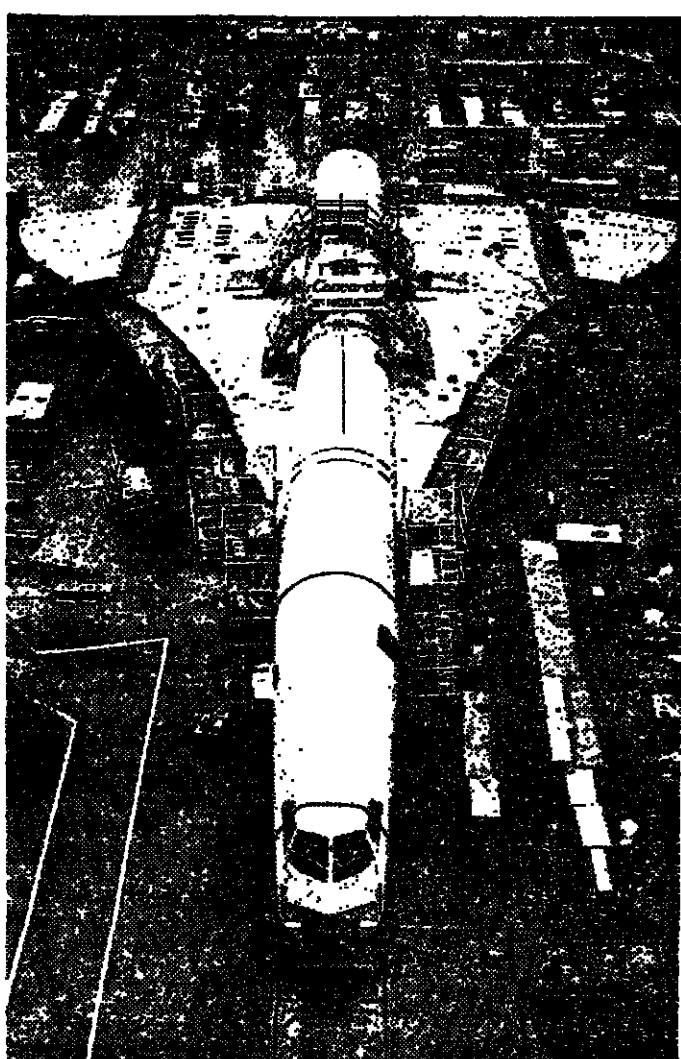
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The forward fuselage component for the second production Concorde has arrived at British Aircraft Corporation's works at Filton. This is the first British-built Concorde component to reach Filton's final assembly jigs for production aircraft. The first ten production standard—passenger-carrying—Concordes are in various stages of manufacture at BAC and Aerospatiale factories

Australia cuts bond rate Decision reserved on claim

From MICHAEL BLENDALL

Sydney, November 11. In an unexpected move to stimulate confidence in the Australian economy, the Treasurer, Mr. Smeaton, today announced reductions in interest rates on Government bonds.

The change in the structure of interest rates involves reductions of up to 0.6 per cent. This downward move is the first major reduction in Government interest rates since 1961, when the Government was trying to boost demand, production, and employment following the 1961 credit squeeze.

The coupon on 10-year Government bonds has been reduced by 0.6 per cent to 6.4 per cent. The rate on 20-year securities has been lowered by 0.3 per cent to 6.7 per cent, and Treasury notes have been reduced from 5.365 per cent to 5.077 per cent.

The purpose of the reduction in bond interest rates is to make investment in the private sector of the economy more attractive.

The reduction may help to boost consumer spending if share prices increase. Higher asset values, by making people feel richer, can encourage spending.

More money circulating in the private sector could force private interest rates down and make borrowing from finance companies for consumer durable purchases less expensive.

However, most of these influences on spending will be marginal.

Bright half for Brickhouse

An outstanding set of first-half figures comes from Brickhouse, manufacturers of inspection cameras and frames. The interim dividend is being raised by five points to 15 per cent, following a 77 per cent jump to £410,000 in the first pre-tax profit a result which stems from a 20 per cent increase to £2,355,000 in sales.

Company news briefs

Bernard Matthews: Arrangements are in hand for an offer for sale of 1,600,000 ordinary shares of the company. The offer will be advertised on November 15 and an applications list will open and close at 10 a.m. on November 18. Business of Bernard Matthews is integrated turkey production.

Business changes: Associated British Engineering: Mr J. H. Forbes Macpherson has been appointed to the board. Lake View Investment Trust: Mr C. Alan McIntosh has been appointed to the board. Bear Brand: Mr Ronald Chapman-Price, company secretary, appointed financial director. Mr Ronald Chapman-Price, company secretary, has also been appointed financial director.

Polymer Group: Mr Alexander Kennedy has been appointed a non-executive director. Mr Kennedy was a partner in Corporate Development Consultants, and chairman of the processing research committee of the Rubber and Plastics Research Association. He is a fellow of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and a fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Final results: British Industries and General Investment Trust: 9 pc making 15 pc (1971) 15 pc (1970) 15 pc (1969) 15 pc (1968) 15 pc (1967) 15 pc (1966) 15 pc (1965) 15 pc (1964) 15 pc (1963) 15 pc (1962) 15 pc (1961) 15 pc (1960) 15 pc (1959) 15 pc (1958) 15 pc (1957) 15 pc (1956) 15 pc (1955) 15 pc (1954) 15 pc (1953) 15 pc (1952) 15 pc (1951) 15 pc (1950) 15 pc (1949) 15 pc (1948) 15 pc (1947) 15 pc (1946) 15 pc (1945) 15 pc (1944) 15 pc (1943) 15 pc (1942) 15 pc (1941) 15 pc (1940) 15 pc (1939) 15 pc (1938) 15 pc (1937) 15 pc (1936) 15 pc (1935) 15 pc (1934) 15 pc (1933) 15 pc (1932) 15 pc (1931) 15 pc (1930) 15 pc (1929) 15 pc (1928) 15 pc (1927) 15 pc (1926) 15 pc (1925) 15 pc (1924) 15 pc (1923) 15 pc (1922) 15 pc (1921) 15 pc (1920) 15 pc (1919) 15 pc (1918) 15 pc (1917) 15 pc (1916) 15 pc (1915) 15 pc (1914) 15 pc (1913) 15 pc (1912) 15 pc (1911) 15 pc (1910) 15 pc (1909) 15 pc (1908) 15 pc (1907) 15 pc (1906) 15 pc (1905) 15 pc (1904) 15 pc (1903) 15 pc (1902) 15 pc (1901) 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If you are interested please send your name and address to: The Secretary, Youth Employment Service Training Board, Alameda House 17th Floor, 93 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7UB.

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Aberystwyth	8th February
Accra	22nd February
Bangor	7th February
Bath	8th February
Belfast	28th February
Birmingham	24th February
Bristol	31st January
Bristol	9th February
Cambridge	10th February
Cardiff	10th February
City University	17th February
Cranfield	9th March
Dublin—Trinity College	24th February
Dublin—University College	25th February
Dundee	1st March
Durham	1st February
East Anglia	9th February
Edinburgh	28th February
Essex	8th February
Exeter	7th February
Glasgow	17th and 18th February
Harlow, Essex	28th February
Hull	2nd and 3rd February
Imperial College, London	2nd and 3rd February
Keele	8th March
Kent	18th February
Lancaster	20th January
Lancaster, Coventry & Rugby	21st February
Leeds	3rd and 4th February
Leicester	17th February
Liverpool	27th and 28th February
London	16th February
Loughborough	15th February
Manchester	24th and 25th January
N.C.A.E.	7th March
Newcastle	31st January
Nottingham	16th February
Oxford	22nd February
Portsmouth	1st March
Queen Mary College, London	23rd February
Reading	23rd February
Salisbury	19th January
Sheffield	18th February
Southampton	2nd March
St. Andrews	2nd March
Stirling	6th March
Strathclyde	16th (pm) and 18th January
Surrey	15th February
Sussex	28th January
Swansea	11th February
University College, London	14th (pm) February
Warwick	23rd February
York	1st February



Through the town hall

by MAUREEN O'CONNOR

THE TRADITIONAL idea of the administrator as inspired amateur, able to turn his mind to any problem, is dead: stone dead in the Civil Service and barely twitching in local government. The day of the expert is at hand.

The reshaping of the Civil Service, following the report of the Fulton Committee in 1968, is now almost complete and this has had a significant effect on its attractiveness to graduate recruits. The administrative class, the home of the old-style mandarins, has gone, to be replaced by the "general category" of the Civil Service which, with two hundred thousand members ranged in a single hierarchy, forms its backbone.

The main graduate entry to the home Civil Service is as an administrative trainee with academic qualifications which the Civil Service Commissioners feel are the equivalent of a second class honours degree. There are about 150 administrative trainee posts to be filled by graduates in 1972, in addition to those which will be filled by people already in the service, which gives some idea of the still rigorous selection involved for what is, in effect, an accelerated route to the top.

Candidates are still expected to go through the lengthy selection procedure which begins with a written examination, goes on through a two day battery of tests and interviews and ends, for the successful, with a Final Selection Board. For those who have stood the pace, there is a two year period of probation, most of which is spent gaining practical experience in two or three different areas and four months is spent in training at the Civil Service College.

For those who show outstanding ability during training there may be further selection for early advancement through the service, leading perhaps quite soon to a spell as a private secretary to a Minister and ultimately probably to a very senior post indeed.

For the less exalted, entry is as an executive officer, the traditional entry point for the sixth former joining straight from school, but a level

made more attractive to graduates by the open system of promotion now prevailing. Executive staff handle the day-to-day running of government departments and might find themselves in charge of branch offices or departments of specialising as accountants, immigration officers, or in branches of law. The service itself, of course, provides training, either internally or at outside colleges, both in general management or in the specialist skills required by some executive officers.

In contrast, many graduates might find local government less attractive as a career at the moment. Large numbers of small local authorities make promotion patterns less easy to foresee, and some local authorities find it difficult to provide the sort of training opportunities the civil service can offer its administrators.

But here the existing large authorities suggest the way the local government service is likely to develop following reform into larger units. The GLC, for instance, recruits graduates directly to its administrative grade, and has a highly developed system of in-service training for all its staff, making use of its own courses, those offered by independent colleges of further education, and by the Civil Service College.

Trained managers

The changeover from the concept of the all-round administrator to the trained manager has been slower in local government than in the Civil Service, again largely because of the large number of small and relatively poor authorities which cannot afford to take up new ideas easily. But according to one local government training officer, the change is coming and only accelerated by local government reform. This is, he thinks, the best time to be going into local government because the future will lie with the young and the skilled.

It seems likely that in the future the local government administrator will be just as likely as the civil servant to receive some specialist in-

service training in management, personnel work, in work study, in power planning, or one of the other specialist disciplines into "administration" is being thrown down. If this is so, and if standards are maintained at a high level, then it is likely that demand for graduate recruits in local government will increase with the "professionalisation" of the service.

Of course it has always been possible for graduates to be recruited directly into both national and local government service as professionals. The home Civil Service recruits science graduates into its Science Category, and a wide range of specialists into its General Professional Category.

The Tax Inspectorate, for instance, recruits graduates directly, as well as taking a proportion of the administrative trainee intake, and provides complete career structure within the Inland Revenue. Economists are in demand for the Government Economic Service which serves the Treasury and the Department of Trade and Industry, amongst others. Statisticians are employed by about twenty government departments and there is a wide range of specialist posts ranging from librarians to psychologists, open to graduates.

Local government, too, has always demanded graduate specialists from the lawyers, who, before the introduction of the new style of "city manager," might have expected a top job as town clerk which now has been involved in control of authority's administration as well as its legal side, to planners, architects and social workers, engineers and doctors.

This specialist career structure within local and national government is likely to remain, with the added incentive that promotion to administrative jobs, especially in reformed local authorities, will be made more attractive. Social workers cannot have dreamed ten years ago that jobs in the salary range now available to Directors of Social Services in large authorities would become available.

There are vacancies for graduates on Barclays' Management Development Programme

Every graduate who joins Barclays should expect to be in management by the time he's thirty.

A sweeping statement perhaps, but it is based on the fact that we select for our Management Development Programme only those graduates whom we consider have that potential. This Development Programme is designed to give our potential senior executives a thorough grounding in all aspects of banking—this involves work in branches, administrative departments and in some cases the specialist companies that go to make up Barclays as it is today. The Programme is challenging and

demanding, but will lead to appointments carrying initial salaries of £2,250 or more. Senior appointments carry salaries that start at about £5,000.

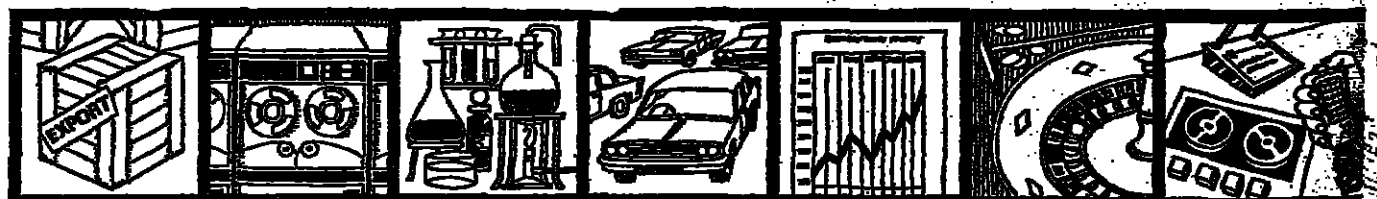
If you are under 26, already have a degree or expect to graduate in 1972, and would like more information write quoting reference 'G' to:

Stephen Phillips,
Manager (Graduate Recruitment)
Barclays Bank Limited,
54 Lombard Street,
London EC3P 3AH

or consult your University Careers Advisory Service.

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HONOURS GRADUATES



How to know as much about business as a businessman

As a Tax Inspector, it's no use talking to a diamond merchant or the owner of a racing stable about his tax liability unless you know how the business operates. Otherwise, you would be unable to apply your knowledge of the tax laws in the way you should. You receive a valuable professional training and you keep on learning—not only about tax laws, but about new areas of commerce. The work of an inspector appeals to people with keen minds. As an inspector you deal with the more involved cases—cases which call for considerable intellectual and personal qualities as well as knowledge. You have wide powers of discretion, and you are expected to use them. You get responsibility early. By your late twenties, you could be in charge of a large district. You become an acknowledged expert in your field—a valuable career asset.

If you start at 21, you will, with normal progress in your training be earning £2,300 within 2 years and nearly £3,000 by the time you're 28; in your thirties you should be on a scale taking you up to £5,200. By 40, a good man will be on a scale rising to £8,300; and there are higher posts still. An additional allowance of up to £175 p.a. if you work in London. Qualifications: You must have or expect to obtain a degree with honours at least 2nd class honours ability is looked for, and be aged under 22. Send for the booklet "In Command at 30" and an application form. You then be invited by a nearby Tax Inspector to visit him and see for yourself how he does. Write to: Civil Service Commission, Alameda Link, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Please quote ref: 320/152.

Find out how far and how fast a graduate can go in today's Police.

As a graduate, you'll find you've got a lot going for you in the police. The degree you have says a lot about you. It tells us you are prepared to put in time and hard work to get to the top. It tells us you are capable of getting to the top—and in the police you'll be able to use those capabilities to the full, for the fast promotion you are after.

A graduate is more aware than most of the problems of a changing society; as a policeman you become involved in actually doing something about the world we live in. Men of integrity and intelligence are always needed. Men with powers of leadership who can, for example, put into operation the scientific methods of fighting increasingly organised crime.

Special Graduate Entry Scheme up to the age of 30.

All graduates or final year undergraduates may be considered. You can apply from university, or at any time until the age of 30. Any degree is acceptable from university or the Council for National Academic Awards.

The key to accelerated promotion is the Special Course at Bramshill Police College. Most recruits have to serve at least 2 years in the police before being considered for

the course. But under the Graduate Entry Scheme, you will know in advance that you have been considered suitable for the Special Course before you actually join the police. On starting the course, after 2-3 years training and practical police work, you are promoted to temporary sergeant with full pay. After successful completion of the course, and twelve months satisfactory service as a sergeant you are promoted to inspector.

You'll be well-paid for doing a worthwhile job.

Many careers with good promotional prospects have a very low starting salary. This is not the case with the police. Starting as a constable, you'll immediately be worth between £1,100 and £1,600 including allowances (depending on area). As an inspector, with allowances you would be worth up to £3,000 in London, £2,750 elsewhere. And there are over 3,500 posts above the rank of inspector, all filled from within the service. Post the coupon below if you would like to know more about the Scheme. Extended interviews are held in the Christmas and Easter Vacations. The closing dates for applications are 23rd November (Christmas interviews) and 11th February (Easter interviews).

To: Superintendent M. Martlock, L.L.B., Graduate Liaison Officer, Dept. H1,
Home Office, Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, London SW1. Please send me information about opportunities for graduates in the police service.

Name _____ Age _____
Address _____
University/College/Polytechnic _____
Date of graduation or expected graduation _____

The Police College Bramshill, provides higher training for future leaders of the police service.

PROPERTY AND
SITUATIONS
APPEAR ON
PAGE 21

Leaving University in '72?

You've some further reading to do!

If you expect to graduate in 1972 as an Engineer, Chemist, Physicist, Mathematician, Computer Scientist or Materials Scientist, you should see our range of booklets on the Career Opportunities we can offer. These are in Research, Computing, and also the Construction and Operation of the largest single integrated power system in the world.

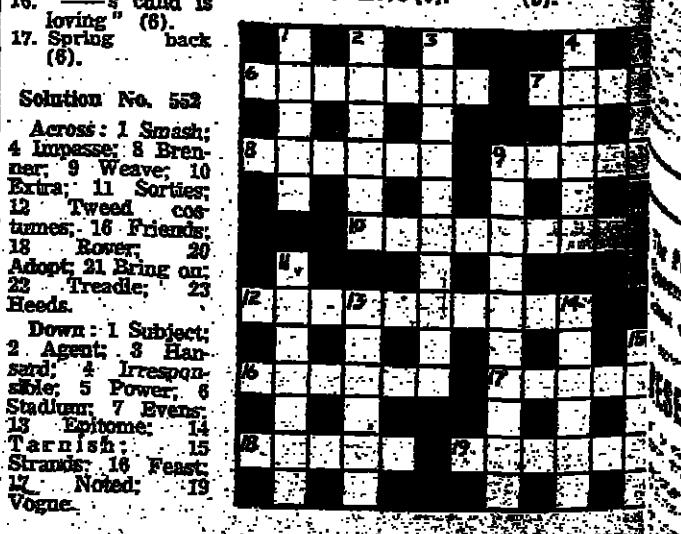
Ask at your Appointments Board for the booklets of your choice, or write to Mr. W.H.F. Brooks, Personnel Department, CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD, Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London EC1 7AU.



For details of future Recruitment Specials and advertisement rates ring Guardian Classified London: 01-837 7011 Manchester: 061-832 7200

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8. Icarus (6)
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SITUATIONS



THE HOUSING CORPORATION

REGIONAL CHIEF OFFICER

(Designate) £3,000+ Manchester

The Corporation promotes non-profit making housing societies which build and manage housing developments. We are an expanding organisation and our North of England region, based in Manchester, is to be sub-divided in 1972.

The Regional Chief Officer (Designate) will act initially as deputy to the Regional Chief Officer for the present North of England region. After about six months he will assume responsibility for a new North West region, with an administrative centre in Manchester, at a substantially increased salary.

The successful applicant is unlikely to be under 35 but age is not a primary qualification. Financial experience and a knowledge of land and property are desirable, but administrative flair, enthusiasm and drive are essential.

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£2,800-£3,400 Manchester, Leeds, Leicester

We are looking for three men under 45; each will have Deputy Regional Chief Officer status. Two will be based in Manchester but with a new North East office opening in 1972 one will be transferred to an office to be located in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The third post is at our Regional Office for the Midlands in Leicester. Applicants should have personal qualities and experience which will qualify them in future for Regional Chief Officer appointments.

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Applications, stating for which post(s) you wish to be considered, to: The Regional Chief Officer, The Housing Corporation, St. James's House, 7 Charlotte Street, Manchester, M1 4DZ.

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The Civil Service College provides a wide range of management training for civil servants at its three centres in Sunningdale, London and Edinburgh.

There are two posts to be filled—both in London—under the direction of the appropriate Director of Studies. Qualifications: Normally 1st or 2nd class honours degree, or a post-graduate degree in an appropriate subject. Candidates should have an aptitude for and an interest in the assembling of material from diverse sources and the ability to present written case studies clearly and concisely. For the post in Social Policy and Social Administration an interest in housing, race relations or poverty would be an advantage. For the post in Personnel Management a post-graduate degree in social or occupational psychology or industrial sociology and a research interest in the acquisition of social skills is desirable.

Salary: £1,435-£2,325. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Initial appointment will be for 2 years on a temporary basis with FSSU superannuation.

Fuller details and application forms, (to be returned by 3rd December, 1971), are available from the Secretary, Civil Service College, Sunningdale Park, Ascot, Berks, SL5 0QE. Please quote H13/6J

THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL RECREATION

invite applications from single men for the residential post of

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A keen interest in all forms of physical activity and ability to instruct at all levels is essential. The possession of a P.E. qualification would be an advantage.

Salary scale rising to £15.50 plus an additional payment of £130 for those holding a teaching or similar qualification. A substantial upgrading is currently being negotiated, and the post is superannuable. Full particulars and application form from:

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Newly qualified accountants are in an excellent position to embark on long and successful careers. The work you've done up to and through your finals is the first step. Now you need a course of action that will develop your abilities and build on your experience.

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You can take the next step by writing to The Staff Partner, Cooper Brothers & Co., St James's House, Charlotte Street, Manchester M1 4DZ.



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in the South-West of Ireland, manufacturers of mass-produced metalware and steelware with a mixed staff of 100 is looking for an

ASSISTANT PLANT MANAGER

who will be in charge of production planning and work study. Previous experience in mass-production is necessary. Three-bedroom Bungalow is available. Hand written application, accompanied by photographs and references and/or certificates, to:

WP 199 THE GUARDIAN

164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

GORDON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
P.O. BOX 122, GEELONG, VICTORIA, 3220,
AUSTRALIA

HEAD OF THE TEXTILE COLLEGE

(Re-advertised)

The Textile College is a large department within the School of Applied Sciences. This school includes also the Department of Applied Biology, Applied Chemistry, Physics, and, for the time being, Architecture. The courses operating are in Textile Technology and Textile Chemistry and lead to degrees, diplomas, post-graduate fellowships and post-diploma certificates. Certificate and correspondence courses are also conducted.

There is a large research programme sponsored by the Australian Wool Board. An industrial testing service in both wool metrology and textile testing and investigation serves the local industry. All laboratories for textile chemistry, textile physics, processing and testing are well equipped for teaching and research requirements. Completely new facilities—occupying about 70,000 square feet of floor space—are expected to be available for the College on the Institute's new campus by 1974. There are 12 academic and 15 supporting staff. Library facilities are excellent.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should hold a higher degree in textile technology, chemistry, physics or engineering and have had appropriate experience in education, research or industry to suit this responsible position.

DUTIES: To direct and supervise the academic and research functions of the College, its staff, its administration, and the maintenance of its considerable equipment.

The Head of the Textile College is responsible to the Head of the School of Applied Sciences (Dean).

SALARY: \$A12,089. The appointment carries contributory superannuation with the State Superannuation Board.

APPLICATIONS: Should include personal details, the names and addresses of three referees, titles of any publications, details (with dates) of qualifications and experience, and date of availability. Further information is available from the Staff Officer, with whom applications close on January 31, 1972. All inquiries will be treated with the strictest confidence.

Research on English Lexis

The Longman Group is looking for someone qualified in pure and applied linguistics to undertake research on the organisation of parts of the English lexicon. The post will involve examining a limited body of English in the light of current semantic theories; the outcome should be a new dictionary. The work will be supervised principally by a small group of university teachers of linguistics who are internationally distinguished.

It will be necessary to visit the Group's offices, either in London or Harlow, once or twice a week to consult with the publisher responsible for this project. Any necessary access to university libraries will be arranged. It is hoped that work will commence in January, 1972, and it will be completed in about 12 months.

For application form, please write to:—

The Personnel Manager, LONGMAN GROUP LTD., Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex.



ANGLIA PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.

Whose corrugated Box Plant is now under construction at Knowsley Industrial Estate, East Lancs. Road, Liverpool, require suitably qualified staff for:

MANAGEMENT • SALES PRODUCTION • ENGINEERING

All replies, which will be treated in strictest confidence, should be addressed to:

Managing Director, ANGLIA PAPER PRODUCTS LTD., Annesborough, Craigavon, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland.

SHORTHAND NOTE TAKER

required by head office of Printing Trade Union, duties to include recording of minutes of meetings. Salary by arrangement. L.A. three weeks to four weeks on service. Apply to: General Secretary, S.L.A.P.E. 8, F.W. 33-34 Bessy Street, W.C.1.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Glamorgan County Council

Planning Department
APPOINTMENT OF
GRADUATE ASSISTANT
LAND USE/TRANSPORTATION GROUP

Salary £1,395 to £1,653 per annum. Commensurate salary according to class of degree.

Applicants must have a good honours degree in Town Planning, Mathematics, Statistics, Physics, or Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates of pure sciences.

The service appointed will be assigned to a group working on the County and Local Authorities. The duties will include Land Use/Transportation Section. If or she will be involved in the development and application of the planning and transportation studies, research and evaluation techniques.

Further conditions of service. Application forms to be obtained by December 3, and further details from the County Planning Officer, County Council Office, Glynneath Road, Cardiff.

Lancashire County Council

ASSISTANT
COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH
OFFICER

Applications are invited from qualified Public Health Inspectors for the post of Assistant County Public Health Officer.

The duties mainly comprise as Sanitary Officer, Food and Drug Act, 1955, and Regulations made thereunder, and also the enforcement of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Regulations made thereunder in this type of work.

The post is full time, permanent, superannuable and subject to medical clearance. The successful applicant will be charged as a car user.

Applicants should send the scale AJ 1144, £1,652-£1,959. Application form obtainable from the County Council Office, Preston PR1 3JN (closed 10.30.72), to whom they should be returned not later than 14 days after the appearance of this advertisement.

GENERAL

Cheshire County Council

Economist/Planner £1,932-£2,457

Cheshire

Requirement for the Strategic Planning Division of the County Planning Department at Chester.

The successful applicant will work as a member of a multi-professional planning team advising on policy issues and creating an overall strategy for the County.

The Economist's special contribution will be to help establish and operate a strategic framework for plan evaluation and choice at this strategic level.

Advice will be sought on the subject of industrial location and employment policy.

This is a second advert. Previous applicants will be considered and need not re-apply.

Application form and further details from:

The County Planning Director, Commerce House, Chester, Chester.

Closing date: 26th November.

County Buildings, Meridian SLS 0AA.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

OXFORD REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Applications are invited for appointment as

REGIONAL ORGANISER FOR POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN GENERAL PRACTICE

The Organiser will deputise for the Director of Postgraduate Medical Education in matters connected with general practice and will be Secretary of the Postgraduate Subcommittee for General Practice. He will be expected also to advise on careers in general practice and to assist the Director of Clinical Studies in the Oxford Medical School in connection with the undergraduate curriculum and student attachments. The Organiser would have an honorary appointment in the Department of the Regius Professor of Medicine and would be eligible for honorary appointment as Clinical Lecturer in the Faculty of Medicine.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Postgraduate Medical Education. Applications, with the names of two referees, should be sent to the Director at the Old Radcliffe Chambers, The Medical School, 43 Woodstock Road, Oxford, to reach him not later than 30th November, 1971.

Candidates should be not more than 35 years of age and should have not less than 5 years' experience as Principal. Salary in the range of £2,000 to £2,900 p.a.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Postgraduate Medical Education. Applications, with the names of two referees, should be sent to the Director at the Old Radcliffe Chambers, The Medical School, 43 Woodstock Road, Oxford, to reach him not later than 30th November, 1971.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

CORPORATION OF GLASGOW
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND CIVIC DESIGN

Controller, Surveying Services

Salary Scale £4,908 x £150(3) — £5,358

Applications are invited for the above post from corporate members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. This is one of the key posts in the City Architect's Department. The Controller, Surveying Services, is responsible for a wide range of responsibilities which will require high qualities of leadership, first class experience, sound knowledge of contract conditions and real ability in financial control. Duties include over-all supervision of the work of the Quantity Surveying Division and the general supervision of the Administrative Section, the Quantity Surveying Division is responsible for the preparation of Bills of Materials and contract documents for new civic buildings, schools, colleges and other public buildings; the preparation of cost-plans, estimates, interim and final accounts, measuring of work in progress; fire loss assessments, valuations; auditing; preparation of reports to committees; close co-operation with commissioned architects and surveyors; and other duties associated with the work of the Department's own accounting, clerical and statistical services, etc., covering the Architectural Department.

The appointment will be superannuable and the successful candidate will require to pass a medical examination. A five-day week is in operation.

CANDIDATES WHO APPLIED PREVIOUSLY SHOULD NOT RE-APPLY. Applications, giving age, details of education, training, appointments, present salary, experience, qualifications, marital status, telephone number and period of notice to be served in present post, together with copies only of not more than two recent testimonials and the names of two referees to whom reference may be made as to professional ability and character, should be sent in an envelope endorsed 'Controller, Surveying Services' to reach the undersigned by not later than TUESDAY, 14th DECEMBER, 1971.

A. G. IRT, City Architect
20 Trowgate, Glasgow, G1 5EY.

UNIVERSITIES

Australian National University

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Economics in the Department of Economics. The post is for a full-time position and is subject to Senate approval. The successful candidate will be required to take up duty by early 1972.

The Department is seeking a Lecturer in Economics to join the staff of the Department. The successful candidate will be required to take up duty by early 1972.

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UNIVERSITIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

DEPARTMENT OF L

ADDITIONAL CHAIR OF I

Applications are invited for the post of Additional Chair of Law. The salary will be in the range of £2,500-£3,000.

Applications (15 copies) to the Secretary, Law Department, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.

Applications (15 copies) to the Secretary, Law Department, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.

World Cup golf: first round

Vicenzo shows way with sparkling 69

From PAT WARD-THOMAS: Florida, November 11

World Cup made a ponderous beginning at a National Club this morning by first round play. Vincenzo showed the way with a sparkling 69, the second and third played, and particularly putted, magnificently for a 68. After the second Vincenzo had no shot at all, and holed for two at the seventh and sixteenth. The great man was aglow with pleasure and surprise at how only a few feet from the rough at the second.

PGA NATIONAL COURSE

Hole	Par	Yards	Score	Yds
1	4	245	3	215
2	5	315	4	285
3	4	205	3	175
4	3	155	2	125
5	4	215	3	185
6	5	305	4	275
7	3	145	2	115
8	4	205	3	175
9	5	315	4	285
10	4	205	3	175
11	3	145	2	115
12	4	205	3	175
13	5	315	4	285
14	4	205	3	175
15	3	145	2	115
16	4	205	3	175
17	5	315	4	285
18	4	205	3	175
19	3	145	2	115
20	4	205	3	175
21	5	315	4	285
22	4	205	3	175
23	3	145	2	115
24	4	205	3	175
25	5	315	4	285
26	4	205	3	175
27	3	145	2	115
28	4	205	3	175
29	5	315	4	285
30	4	205	3	175
Total	144		69	

Without golf of an exceptional order, though, or around the greens, low scoring was next to impossible on a beautiful but very dry day. The playing conditions were a mix of the sun and the wind, and the putting was a real test. Vincenzo's 69 was a real feat, and he was well ahead of the pack.

League must beat England's aims first

By ALBERT BARHAM

complete and utter Athens on December 12th, which has not gone forward to the European Cup. Unless there are changes in the way the game is played, it will be the end of the League.

On the day before England with a full squad, leave for Athens, where they expect to prevent the Greeks from winning the Cup. The League will be free of club calls for the quarter-finals in April and May of next year, and for the final stage, which will be held at Wembley.

The League's cup fixtures for next year, when England start the long trip towards the World Cup, will be a real test. The League will be free of club calls for the quarter-finals in April and May of next year, and for the final stage, which will be held at Wembley.

Zeche's are Scots' biggest hurdle

By DAVID LACEY

to hang the chain of office round his neck after Wednesday's 1-0 defeat of Belgium in Aberdeen. The Scottish FA Council are already in the process of announcing the full-time appointment as team manager at around £7,000 a year.

The game against Belgium was of the grim, abrasive kind which previous Scottish sides might have lost. It was a real test of the team's ability to handle pressure.

Consistency in defence and in attack is what the team needs. The Scottish FA Council are already in the process of announcing the full-time appointment as team manager at around £7,000 a year.

Such a result is highly unlikely unless the team is able to handle pressure. The Scottish FA Council are already in the process of announcing the full-time appointment as team manager at around £7,000 a year.



Ion Tiriac 'sick' about line decisions

Stewart warns on safety

Jackie Stewart, the World champion racing driver, warned yesterday that some of next year's 16 Grand Prix events might be cancelled because of low safety standards.

Speaking at the Scottish Motor Show Preview at Glasgow's Kelvin Hall, he said that the drivers would protest if the tracks were not made safe for themselves and spectators. Some of the tracks "must put themselves in order or bust out," he said.

The 33-year-old Scot said this morning that he was concerned for the safety of the drivers and spectators. He said that the tracks were not safe and that the drivers would protest if the tracks were not made safe for themselves and spectators.

One of the Scot's remaining ambitions is to win the world title again and also the Can-Am Championship. The Scottish Motor Show will be opened officially today.

Firm stand on dope

The International Yacht Racing Union and the organising committee for next year's Olympic Games are in dispute over the question of doping controls. The IYRU stand firm in refusing to allow members of the racing teams to be tested for dope unless the international Olympic committee supply a list of the drugs that are barred.

Nigel Aikens, secretary of the IYRU, said at an Olympics yachting meeting in London yesterday: "We have a firm stand on dope. We will not allow our members to be tested for dope unless the international Olympic committee supply a list of the drugs that are barred."

These three replace Ann Irvin, Margaret Pickard and Julia Greenhalgh from the team who lost in America in 1968. The team has not been beaten since 1956. The team is now in the hands of the new management.

Gloucestershire's loss

By NANCY TOMKINS

This is a very young team, yet it includes five of last season's players. Gloucestershire's loss is a blow to the county's hopes of winning the title.

Two international players, Kathy Malcom and Dorrie Sadler, did not attend Gloucestershire's final trials at Bristol last Saturday, and the county has announced their retirement. Gloucestershire XI looks strange without them, but there are also three other changes.

Dewar Cup lawn tennis

Players resent undermanned Palace courts

By David Gray

It is always a mistake to regard the Palace Hotel Tournament at Torquay as "a friendly end-of-term party." Sure, it is a family party, but it is also a serious tournament. The players are not happy with the undermanned courts and the lack of umpires.

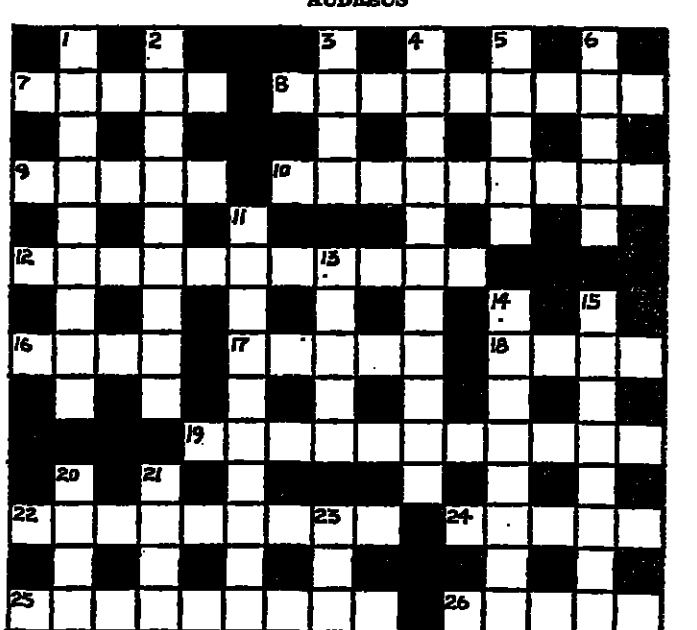
In the old days, the Palace used to be the last tournament before the ranking lists were published. Now it is a friendly end-of-term party. The players are not happy with the undermanned courts and the lack of umpires.

From an umpire's point of view, one of the problems about the Palace is that the spectators are in a gallery with clear views of the lines, and since in this case the umpires are not there, the players are not happy with the undermanned courts and the lack of umpires.

Yesterday's results

Association Football: Tottenham 2, Arsenal 1. Liverpool 3, Manchester United 1. Chelsea 2, Everton 1. Newcastle 1, Manchester City 0.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,084



ACROSS: 7. Evidence of strength? (5). 8. Lacking interest, because liable to dabble? (8). 9. Noble number! (5). 10. A great many people are about, but hidden clues in the twilight? (9). 11. To one who studies trees in the forest, a log is timber? (11). 12. Owed a pound or two in a fight? (4). 13. A game? (5). 14. So very little, yet one gets nothing but thanks? (4). 15. A harassed Braille student left without returning screen? (11). 16. He struggles against being... (11).

